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EARS PRICKED TO ATTENTION FOR MESSAGE

Not in Years Have Congressmen Listened So Intently to President's Words.

READING PUNCTUATED BY ROUNDS OF CHEERS

Special Committee Was Appointed To Consider That Part of the Message Which Relates to the Late President McKinley.

Washington, December 3.—Not in many years have the members of the house listened with such rapt attention to the annual message of a president of the United States as they did today to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt. With the most intense interest every word was followed from the announcement of the tragic death of President McKinley in the opening sentence to the expression of the closing wish that our relations with the world would continue peaceful. The reading occupied two hours, but not over a dozen members left their seats until it was concluded. Several times there was applause and at the conclusion there was an enthusiastic demonstration on the republican side.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, that portion of the message relating to the death of the late president was referred to a committee to consist of one member from each state to join a similar committee of the senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for congress to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late president.

Representative Grosvenor's resolution follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of one member from each state represented in this house be appointed on the part of the house, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late president, William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the president as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee."

Personnel of McKinley Committee.

The speaker appointed the following committee in pursuance of the terms of the resolution:

Grosvenor, Ohio; Kahn, California; Henry, Connecticut; Ball, Delaware; Warner, Illinois; Watson, Indiana; Cousins, Iowa; Glenn, Idaho; Bowersock, Kansas; Allen, Maine; Pearre, Maryland; Lovering, Massachusetts; W. A. Smith, Michigan; Morris, Minnesota; Edwards, Montana; Perkins, Nebraska; Currier, New Hampshire; Parker, New Jersey; Ketcham, New York; Marshall, North Dakota; Blackburn, North Carolina; Moody, Oregon; Olmsted, Pennsylvania; Bull, Rhode Island; Martin, South Dakota; Southerland, Utah; Haskins, Vermont; Jones, Washington; Dayton, West Virginia; Dahle, Wisconsin; Mondell, Wyoming; Underwood, Alabama; Dinsmore, Arkansas; Davis, Florida; Fleming, Georgia; Kehoe, Kentucky; Meyer, Louisiana; Hooker, Mississippi; Clark, Missouri; Talbert, South Carolina; Moon, Tennessee; Shepherd, Texas; Hay, Virginia; Shafroth, Colorado; Newlands, Nevada.

The speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules as follows:

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio; Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.

The only change in the committee was the substitution of Mr. Underwood for Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who is now a member of the senate.

The house adjourned until Friday.

Session of the Senate.

Washington, December 3.—The senate listened to the first message of President Roosevelt today and adopted a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to cooperate with a like committee from the house to consider by what token of respect and affection congress might express the sorrow of the nation upon the tragic death of the late President McKinley. The message was listened to with marked respect by the senators. The first portion, dealing with the Buffalo tragedy, excited the most profound interest in the senate.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Mr. Foraker, senior senator from Ohio, presented the McKinley resolution and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

The resolution was substantially that introduced in the house and provided for a committee of eleven senators to join the house committee.

COMPLIMENT FOR UNDERWOOD.

He Is Selected by Henderson for Rules Committee.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—Speaker Henderson in making up the rules committee which theoretically shapes the business of the house, paid Representative Underwood, of the Birmingham district, the honor of making him one of the two minority members. The committee consists of the speaker, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Richardson, of Tennessee, and Underwood. The Alabamian takes the place held by Bailey, of Texas, in the last congress. This is a high tribute to Mr. Underwood's ability as a parliamentarian and his close attention to his business of the house. OHL.

Terrell Argues Minder Case.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—Attorney General Terrell and John R. Cooper argued the Minder case before the supreme court today, the case being advanced ahead of the Carter case at the instance of the Georgia attorneys. Colonel Terrell left tonight for Atlanta. There is no intimation when a decision in the case will be rendered.

SOUTH WINS MILLIONS BY ADVANCE IN COTTON

Government's Prediction of Short Crop Sends Price Up Nearly $2 a Bale in a Few Hours---Further Advance Seems Certain.

New York, December 3.—(Special.)—The government report on cotton, issued today, estimating the crop for the season of 1901-02 at 9,674,000 bales, has created a great sensation in the cotton market and has resulted in an advance in the New Orleans and New York markets during the three hours after its issuance of approximately ½ cent a pound.

The report fully sustains the crop estimates already issued by such representative concerns as Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Company, Messrs. J. H. Parker & Company, and the very full and exhaustive report recently compiled by Theodore H. Price. It is derived, it is stated, from 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants, who, in addition to the authorities ordinarily reporting the crop to the agricultural department, have furnished valuable information. It is also stated that the ginners have reported the amount of cotton ginned between August 15 and November 20 this year and last.

Bales' Light Weight.

Aside from the fact that the indicated crop of 9,674,,000 bales is much below what many alleged crop experts have anticipated, the most important feature of the report is its statement that the "average net weight of the cotton bales for the entire cotton belt is 466.2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years." This is nearly 12 pounds per bale below the reported average for the last year, and the shortage in the number of bales is, therefore, rendered more pronounced by a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in the weight of these bales. On a total crop of 9,600,000 bales this is the equivalent of an additional deduction of 200,000, so that the cotton world, if the government report be accepted as conclusive (and the marvelous record of the department for accuracy in the recent past abundantly justifies such an assumption), is confronted with a crop supply of American cotton of only 9,400,000 bales.

Although the market has advanced quite sharply today, it is doubtful if the trade at large yet appreciates what such a supply means. In order to correctly appreciate the situation, we must go back to the season of 1899-1900, when the crop was approximately 9,400,000 bales. By the end of that cotton year, notwithstanding the fact that we started the season with a visible supply left over from the previous crop of approximately 2,000,000 bales, cotton went to 7d a pound in Liverpool and 11c a pound in New York, and the mills were forced to stop their spindles, because, even at this price, the cotton was not obtainable at the end of the season.

We commenced the current season with a visible of only 917,000 bales, or less than half that with which we commenced the season of 1899-1900. The crop, according to the government report, is approximately the same. There has been a normal increase in the consumption of American cotton, which is now estimated by Mr. Ellison, the accepted authority, at between 10,700,000 and 11,000,000 bales.

Prices Must Advance.

If the government estimate of the American crop is correct, and the consumption continues at the present rate, there would at the end of the season be an absolute vacuum in the supply. This is, of course, commercially unthinkable. Prices must advance to a point that will compensate such unequal conditions between supply and demand, or, in other words, to a figure that will check consumption. With print cloth selling at 3c in Fall River, and the American dry goods trade in a condition of unexampled prosperity; with the markets of China and South Africa reopening to the world as the process of pacification by the powers progresses, there would seem to be little likelihood of any great decrease in the demand for manufactured cotton goods in Europe, and it is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that the history of two years ago will repeat itself, and that very extreme prices will this year be recorded.

In any event, thanks to the intelligence of the agricultural department at Washington, the south is this evening, on the unmarketed portion of its crop, nearly $2 a bale, or say $9,000,000, better off than it was last night, and with the advantage of the present position in its hands, the producers of cotton will have themselves only to thank if they fail, through judicious action and sound commercial sense, to realize very much higher prices for their most valuable crop by holding it until a price justified by the present small supply is obtainable.

BY DEVIL FISH HE IS CAUGHT

London Editor Says Roosevelt Struggles with Octopus of Party Intrigue.

ATTACK ON ANARCHISTS GENERALLY APPROVED

Reference to Trusts Thought To Mean a Good Deal of Uncertainty to American Markets—Lord Rothschild Likes the Message.

London, December 3.—Practically all the morning papers here publish a long summary of President Roosevelt's message to congress.

The Daily News in an editorial says:

"It shows a bold man struggling with the devil fish of party intrigue and is in refreshing contrast to the spread eagleism of the early period of American jingoism."

Most of the afternoon newspapers prefer to await the publication of the text of President Roosevelt's message rather than comment on the abridgment made public here. The Pall Mall Gazette, however, says that the ideas contained in it are those of a "wise head firmly set on its shoulders."

The Pall Mall Gazette highly approves of the president's suggestions relative to repressive measures to prevent, as the paper puts it, "America from becoming the dumping ground of the blockheads and starvlings of Europe."

The Westminster Gazette considers that the reference to the trusts "spells a good deal of uncertainty for the American market."

Approved by Rothschild.

"President Roosevelt's first message to congress," said Lord Rothschild to a representative of the Associated Press, "certainly seems statesmanlike and should produce a good effect in England and the rest of Europe where its careful, friendly references to the other powers will be much appreciated. But his declaration that reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection will raise a howl here in England, for protective duties, If reciprocity is only to be a handmaiden, it will not do England much good. This enunciation will set on foot an unprecedented agitation for the restoration of at least partial protection here."

"Do you think it at all likely to succeed?" Lord Rothschild was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "in spite of the history of the fetich of free trade, I would not be at all surprised to see protection return to England. What can we do? We have got little we can now supply to the United States. She makes pretty near everything for herself and is daily sending us more of her surplus products. If we do not go in for some form of protection we are likely to lose what little trade we still have here, and especially in view of President Roosevelt's conception of reciprocity."

The advice in the message to not hamper "the captains of industry" met with Lord Rothschild's warm approval, but he doubted the effect of making public corporation finances apparently, holding that the publication of the profits secured by these bodies would merely inflame the opposition against them.

Caused Mild Thrill in Germany.

Berlin, December 3.—The message of President Roosevelt caused a mild thrill in Germany. On the boerse, where it was eagerly awaited, the message was received with uncommon interest and the market was generally slightly stimulated upon the posting of a bulletin containing President Roosevelt's utterances about trusts. The shares of the steamship companies fell 1 or 2 points on account of the immigration inspection paragraph and the proposed development of the merchant marine.

SCHLEY'S FOES ARE IN DANGER

Williams, of Mississippi, Offers Resolution Providing for Inquiry.

CROWNINSHIELD NAMED ALONG WITH SAMPSON

They Will Be Asked, if Resolution Is Adopted, Why They Passed Proofs Containing Maclay's Vicious Attack on Schley.

Washington, December 3.—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, today introduced the following resolution proposing a committee of inquiry:

"Whereas, one E. S. Maclay has written a 'history of the navy of the United States,' which was adopted for use at the Naval academy at Annapolis; and

"Whereas, in said history said E. S. Maclay denounces Rear Admiral Schley as a liar and a coward; and,

"Whereas, said Maclay is reported to have alleged that the proof sheets containing these charges were submitted to one Captain A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy department, and approved and acquiesced in by him; and,

"Whereas, said Maclay is reported to have alleged that the same proofs were submitted to Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, of the United States navy, and approved and acquiesced in by him; and,

"Whereas, said Maclay was, at the time of the writing of the said history, and is now in the employ of the navy department of the United States, notwithstanding the scurrilous character of the charges made by him in said history; and,

"Whereas, said facts disclose a state of things subversive of honorable conduct and consideration among officers of the navy and employees of the navy department: Now, therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, That a committee be appointed by the speaker for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the house of representatives the truth or falsity of the said statements as made by said Maclay, the truth or falsity of the allegations that the proof sheets were submitted to and acquiesced in by said Captain Crowninshield and the said Rear Admiral Sampson, and to recommend to the house of representatives the course of action to be pursued by the house in consequence of the ascertainment of fact to be made by the said committee."

RURAL DELIVERY IN LOWNDES

It Will Be Established at Valdosta on February 1.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—Rural free delivery will be established on February 1 at Valdosta, Lowndes county, Georgia, with one carrier. Length of route, 26 miles; population served, 500; carrier, William Studstill. Postoffice at Sims to be discontinued. Postoffice at Cat Creek to be supplied by rural carrier mail to Valdosta.

These Georgia postmasters were appointed today: George W. Taylor, at Davis, Coffee county, and Burrell C. Kea, at Ezra, Emanuel county.

Students Escape from Quarantine.

Lafayette, Ind., December 3.—Four Purdue students—Adams, Hollis, Mossman and Benbaugh—under quarantine with smallpox patient Failor, on the west side, last night eluded the vigilance of the night guard and effected their escape. No trace of the boys has been found and it is believed they have gone to their respective homes.

SAILED SEAS WITH FLAMES EATING CARGO

Terrible Voyage of Roanoke, Which Left Norfolk Over Five Months Ago.

SHIP GIVEN UP AS LOST SEVERAL MONTHS AGO

But with Storm Raging Above and Fire Blazing Below, the Crew Remained True and Sailed the Battered Vessel to Honolulu.

Honolulu, November 26.—via San Francisco, December 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The American ship Roanoke, which was thought to have been lost at sea, being 162 days out from Norfolk, Va., bound for San Francisco, arrived here today in distress, with her cargo of coal on fire.

She left Norfolk last June and was shortly afterward reported afire on the Atlantic coast. Later she was reported as again being all right and it was thought that she was safe, but when she failed to arrive in San Francisco on time fears began to be felt for her, and when a vessel was reported as afire from South America, it was supposed that the Roanoke was lost.

The Roanoke had an adventurous passage from the other side. September 20 she was thought to be leaking. She aws then off the horn and found some rough weather. The crew ewre set to work at the pumps and a wind mill aws rigged to help to keep water out of the hold.

November 25 the second danger appeared when the vessel was said to be on fire. After that the awter was allowed to rise over four feet in the hold and remain at that level to assist in fighting the fire. First Officer Moxon made a daring trip into the hold, among the cargo of coal and amid the gas to locate the fire, and he succeeded in doing so.

It was decided to head for Honolulu and the vessel was accordingly turned this way, this being the port which could be most quickly reached. She is thought to be badly damaged.

The Roanoke is the largest wooden sailing vessel afloat.

DICK IS KNOCKING THE SOUTH.

He Wants the Elections in This Section Investigated.

Washington, December 3.—Representative Dick, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution for a general investigation of the denial or abridgement of the right to vote in certain states, with a view to reducing the congressional representations from such states. The resolution recites that "it is a matter of common information and belief that the rights of some male citizens, being twenty-one years of age, to vote at elections is denied and abridged in certain states."

In conclusion the resolution provides:

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to the committee on election of president, vicepresident and representatives in congress, with power to subpoena and examine witnesses, under oath, and to send for records and other evidence, to investigate fully and completely, and report what, if any, proportion of the number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in any state, to whom said state denies or abridges the right to vote aforesaid, except for participation in the rebellion or other crimes, bears to the total number of male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States."

EVERY MEMBER HAS A BILL.

But Brownlow Has More Than Any Other Representative.

Washington, December 3.—The flood of bills is so great in the house of representatives that the clerical force was kept busy all night and nearly all of the day recording them. Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, led the list with 252 bills and resolutions. Some of the measures are:

By Mr. Bellamy: To amend the national banking law so as to permit national banks to consider and treat their surplus as capital in the restriction on loans; to repeal the duty on wood pulp and other material used in the manufacture of printing papers and writing paper, and to reduce the duty on manufactured printing papers.

By Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio: To modify and simplify pension laws of the United States; to prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of the Chickamauga and Chaatanooga military park; to provide for the erection of a memorial arch at Chattanooga.

By Mr. Moon, of Tennessee: To create a territorial form of government out of the Indian Territory and call it the territory of Jefferson.

WILL NOT WORK WITH BLACKS

Color Line Is Drawn in the Quakrr State.

Lewiston, Pa., December 3.—Fifty employees of the Logan Iron and Steel Company have quit work because of the appointment of a colored foreman over them. More colored workmen were brought here this morning to work in the scrap yard, but the mill men refused to work the iron handled by them. Serious difficulties between the white and black workmen are feared.

STREET CAR GOES INTO RIVER.

One Man Drowned and Crazy Prisoner Makes His Escape.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 3.—During a snow storm here tiday a trolley car became unmanageable and ran down a steep grade into the Hudson river. There were five passengers on the car, one of whom, B. Baruth, a commercial traveler, of New York city, was drowned.

The others, County Judge S. K. Philips, Deputy Sheriff Baumbusch, with an insane prisoner; Olive Gardner and Theodore Van Kloeck, of Poughkeepsie, escaped without injury. During the excitement the insane man escaped.

TREASURE SECRET IS HELD BY ATLANTA MAN

F. H. Emerson, of This City, Says He Is Prepared To Furnish Complete Chart Showing Location of Treasure in Brazil.

An Atlanta man is possessed of a million dollar secret. He knows where a hidden treasure, consisting of gold, silver and precious jewels, lies hidden in South America, and being of advanced age, he is now looking for some one to seek out the place and secure the treasure. In his possession are complete charts and maps showing the exact location of the hidden wealth.

The man possessed of this valuable secret is F. H. Emerson, of 18 Marietta street.

The secret has been handed down in his family, the charts and diagrams passing from his father to him. No effort was made to seek and find the hidden treasure, as the Emerson family were not financially able to undertake the work.

So reliable is the information in the possession of Emerson and so certain does he feel the treasure can be easily found that he has advertised in The New York Herald for capital with which to go after the millions of dollars that lie buried under South American soil.

Of course Emerson will not tell where the treasure is buried, He is willing to part with the information provided money is furnished to recover the treasure and he is guaranteed an income out of the find that will give him a competency during his lifetime.

Many Millions Hidden Away.

In one of the small South American states many years ago somebody buried a lot of gold, silver and jewels worth over a million of dollars and possibly many millions. It was hidden under the soil and charts made of the spot. With the charts was an exact description of the place and how to reach it. So explicit are these directions that any person can, by going to a certain town, find the buried wealth in a few hours.

All of this is vouched for by Emerson, and so true and authentic does his account of the secret appear that Mr. W. M. Scott, the well-known real estate dealer, has taken hold of the matter for him and is assisting him to obtain the capital necessary to prosecute the search for the buried money.

The first move Mr. Scott made was to insert the following advertisement in The New York Herald:

> BURIED TREASURE—To party with yacht or means:—Authentic history, and sworn way marks, all written, minutest details, to locality of a buried treasure; value named over one million ($1,000,000) dollars; circumstances compel me to dispose of the same; terms part cash and an interest reserved; satisfaction guaranteed as near as possible; this is absolutely bona fide, as given to me under oath; references given and required. For further information address, S., 65 North Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

When seen by a reporter of The Constitution yesterday about his secret of the hidden treasure, Emerson gave out the following statement for publication:

Emerson Talks About His Secret.

"I have been a resident of Atlanta more than six years and am now in the employ of Mr. L. B. Folsom. I have also a private business of my own. I lived in Brazil, South America, several years. Atlanta, however, is my home now and I expect to die here. I have absolute confidence in my secret of the hidden treasure and when I say that, I know what I am talking about. Any person seeing what I have in my possession would not doubt for a moment that the treasure is there and can be easily found. The charts and diagrams contain the most minute waymarks by which the spot where the treasure is located can be found without the least trouble. Since I have advertised in the New York papers I have already received several applications for the secret I possess, the writers offering the money necessary to prosecute the search.

History of the Buried Treasure.

"The history of the buried treasure is also in my possession, with the charts and diagrams, and I know that they are absolutely authentic. All that I have has been given under oath. At the close of the civil war my father, being disheartened like many others in this country, moved to Brazil. It was then that he secured the secret of the buried treasure. It was obtained by him in an honorable way and in a business transaction. He was financially unable to search for the treasure and he lived only a short time after gaining possession of the secret. The papers in this way fell into my hands. I had hoped all along to be able to go myself and get the buried treasure, but circumstances in my life have prevented me, and I have been unable to do so. I am now getting along in years, and simply desire to surrender the secret to those who are able to go and get the money, if I thereby may secure a reasonable competency for my old age. Under any other circumstances I would not part with the papers. I have unbounded confidence in the reality of the buried treasure. No one can doubt it who reads the manuscripts in my possession, for, as I have said, every word written in the papers has been given under oath.

Gold, Silver and Jewels.

"The treasure is buried on the coast of a certain South American state, the identical city, with all the comparative distances, being given in the manuscripts. Certain well known marks and rocks are mentioned which can be easily found. Distances are given in exact feet and inches from tide mark, and even the hiding place of the key of the iron chest is given. The contents of the chest are mentioned in detail, and they consist of gold, silver, bullion and valuable jewels. I must admit that I myself am very slow about putting confidence in stories about such hidden treasure, but, knowing what I do about the secret in my possession, I am certain that the treasure about which I speak can be found. It will not take much capital. I have placed the entire matter in the hands of one of the best known and most responsible business men of the city, and he is thoroughly impressed with the reasonableness of the story I have related to him. There is nothing to prevent anybody with the means from gaining possession of this great fortune."

American Oil Barred.

Berlin, December 3.—Following the policy of Herr Thillen, the Prussian minister of public works, of giving preference to Russian petroleum as against American petroleum, the government of the Cassel district today ordered that the use of American oil be discontinued everywhere on the line, except for office and signal lights. American oil is retained for use in these lights because it does not smoke the lamps.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair; fresh westerly winds, diminishing.

Highest temperature	53	Precipitation for past 24 hours	.42
Lowest temperature	49	Deficiency since 1st of January	.10
Mean temperature	51	Excess since January 1	6.07
Normal temperature	47		

LOCAL.

Prominent citizens meet to consider steps toward asking congress for the return of some $100,000,000 taken from the south by the federal government.

F. H. Emerson, of 18 Marietta street, claims to be in possession of the charts and maps showing the spot in Brazil where is hidden a treasure of immense richness.

Conferences between representatives of the city and the street railway company come to an end with nothing accomplished.

The city charter bill pending in the senate was laid on the table yesterday to prevent its defeat.

The regular city election occurs today at which candidates for the general council will be voted for.

GEORGIA

Mrs. Sophie B. Dunham, of Savannah, was yesterday granted a divorce in the superior court from her husband, Bradford Dunham, a well known railroad man.

P. L. Hill, a traveling salesman of Macon, died in a hospital at Chicago last night as the result of an assault which followed the administering of knock-out drops.

The good roas special of the Southern railway will be in Macon January 13 to 19 to give practical demonstration of model road building.

An atempt was made yesterday within 15 miles of Atlanta to wreck the Southern railway train from Columbus. Crossties were placed across the track, probaly out of malice.

SOUTHERN

The preliminary hearing in the cahe of James Wilcox, charged with the abduction of Nellie Cropsey, took place at Elizabeth City, N. C., yesterday. He was held for the grand jury's action.

A $2,000,000 syndicate of Ohio capitalists has been formed to run a system of trolley lines to various parts of Florida. The road, when completed, will be the longest electric railway in the United States.

Bishop Hamilton, of San Francisco, prior to coming to preside over the negro Methodist conference in Alabama, wrote there asking for quarters with some "good, respectable negro family." None of the negroes would entertain him.

DOMESTIC.

Not in years have congressmen paid such close attention to a message as they did to that of President Roosevelt. The reading of tre message was punctuated by applause.

Representative Williams, of Mississippi, has introduced a resolution calling for a congresional investigation of the Schley case.

The ship Roanoke, which left Norfolk, Va., 162 days ago, has reached Honolulu. For months the vessel has sailed the seas with her cargo of coal on fire.

The cabinet met yesterday and considered the decision of the supreme court with reference to the Philippines, but reached no decision.

Experts, called in behalf of Mrs. Bonine, testified that they found blood on the wrapper she wore the night Ayres was killed.

Teller Fitcham, of the First national bank, of Ballston, N. Y., has been arrested charged with stealing $100,000 of the institution's funds. The bank is in the hands of an examiner.

FOREIGN.

The foreign press, as a rule, comments favorably on the message of President Roosevelt, but the opinion is expressed that his views on trusts will cause trouble.

Affairs continue quiet on the isthmus, but the trains are accompanied by details of United States marines.

Lieutenant Baines, of the Ninth infantry, charged a rebel fort in the Philippines and captured it, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

It is reported in London that another British shipping line has b[illegible] quired by an American syndicate.

RECOVERY OF MILLIONS TO BE ACITATED

Prominent Men Discuss Movement of Tremendous Import to the South.

WOULD COLLECT MONEY FROM GOVERNMENT

Object Is To Secure $105,000,000 Taken During Reconstruction Period Through Means of Cotton Tax, To Be Used for Education.

At a conference of prominent citizens, held yesterday afternoon in the office of Captain W. D. Ellis in the Prudential building, a movement was inaugurated the successful culmination of which means more than $100,000,000 for the south for the purpose of educating her people. The object of the plan is to secure the return from the United States government of the money collected from the southern people during the period of reconstruction as cotton tax, and also the fund derived from the sale of captured and abandoned property during and immediately following the civil war. The matter was given an impetus yesterday afternoon that greatly encouraged the promoters, and they hope in a very short time to have the entire south interested and combined in the effort to secure these many millions.

The predominating idea of the movement is to simply obtain from the federal government what it is claimed was illegally extorted from the people of the south and which as a matter of equity should be returned to them. There is a record of both funds in Washington, but it is an impossibility, it is said, to establish proof of individual claims. For this reason, instead of asking congress to refund the money to individuals from whom it was received, the south will ask that it be given back in bulk for educational purposes, each state to receive its proportionate share.

The amount collected as cotton tax is approximated at $66,000,000, and the captured and abandoned property fund at $39,000,000, aggregating a total of $105,000,000. Of this amount Georgia's share is estimated at $14,000,000.

Prominent Men Present.

The following well-known and influential citizens participated in the conference: Mayor Livingston Mims, Captain W. D. Ellis, Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church; Colonel W. L. Scruggs, ex-minister to Venezuela; Judge George Hillyer, president of the board of water commissioners; Dr. I. T. Tichenor, secretary emeritus of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention; Dr. Theron H. Rice, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church; Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist church, and Rev. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Lukes Episcopal church.

Definite steps were taken in this direction. A committee of seven was appointed to draft a memorial to congress, presenting clearly the claims of the south and the reasons why they are just, and also to secure immediate action through the Georgia legislature. The committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the office of Mayor Mims in the city hall, at which time the memorial will be framed. The members will then visit the capitol and hold a conference with the representatives of Fulton county, urging them to introduce a resolution calling on congress to refund the above stated amount to the south.

The committee is composed of the following: Judge George Hillyer, chairman; Colonel W. L. Scruggs, Dr. John E. White, Judge H. B. Tompkins, Dr. W. W. Landrum, Dr. I. T. Tichenor and Mayor Mims.

Claim of Unconstitutionality.

The claim of the south is based on the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, by which the cotton tax was collected.

Directly after the war a tax of 3 cents per pound was levied on all cotton raised in the United States. This, of course, affected only the south, as that was the only section of the country growing cotton. The act was tested in the supreme court of the United States, and by a divided court and with a majority of only 1 it was declared constitutional. That decision, however, was rendered during the excitement and high feeling incident to the struggle between the state, and it is not believed that the act would be upheld today.

The captured and abandoned property fund arose from the sale of property taken possession of by the federal troops in their march through the south. The property was captured or was taken from the places of southerners who had refugeed. In cases where the captors were honest a record was sent to Washington, and it is by this means that the amount is ascertained. As to the cotton tax fund, a record was kept through the reports of revenue collectors, by whom the tax was collected.

The Mayor a Victim.

Colonel Scruggs, in answer to a question, stated that the property fund was about $39,000,000, and Judge Hillyer approximated the cotton tax at $66,000,000. Captain Ellis said he had learned from people along the coast of South Carolina that bills are now pending in congress in the interest of abandoned land claims.

Dr. White suggested that an appeal should be made to congress through the legislature, but this idea met with some opposition from Dr. Landrum.

Judge Tompkins agreed with the idea to carry the matter before the legislature.

"A resolution from the legislature would have no more weight than an appeal made in any other way," said he. "Let the legislature call on the government in return the money fraudulently and wrongfully taken from the south."

After deciding to take the matter before the legislature and the appointment of the above mentioned committee, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. All of those present were invited to meet with the committee this morning.

CABINET TALKS OF PHILIPPINES

Effect of Supreme Court Decision Is Discussed.

Government Will Have To Refund a Large Sum—Congress Likely To Continue the Duties Imposed by the Dingley Bill.

Washington, December 3.—The cabinet meeting today was principally consumed in a discussion of the insular decisions handed down yesterday by the supreme court. On the whole, it is believed the views of the majority of the court were quite satisfactory to the administration. It was pointed out that the ultimate results of the decisions are in a measure speculative at present, with the exception that the customs duties collected in this country on goods shipped from the Philippines since the ratification of the Paris treaty will have to be refunded. It is not thought, however, that the aggregate will be large and Secretary Gage expects that it will be within one million dollars.

The present tariff now in operation in the Philippines, Mr. Gage thinks, will require little or no revision. It was prepared after the most thorough and intelligent investigation and is said to be highly satisfactory to the business interests of the islands. The preparation of a tariff on Philippine importations into the United States, however, is expected to consume considerable of the time of congress, but there is an expectation that, pending a final settlement of the question, congress, by joint resolution, may continue the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff.

The secretary of the treasury today issued to collectors of customs in the United States a telegraphic order, directing them to admit free of duty goods imported from the Philippine islands. Following is the order:

"Discontinue requirement entry and collection of duty on merchandise shown by manifest of vessel to be shipped from Philippines. Allow free delivery goods in bond. Detain cigars and cigarettes until internal revenue stamps are affixed under circulars 81 and 85, current year. Refunds will be made by certified statement where protests duly filed."

Legislation Is Needed.

The supreme court decision relative to the Philippines has brought to the attention of leaders in congress the need of legislation for the archipelago, somewhat on the lines of that enacted for Porto Rico and particularly dealing with revenue questions and imports from the Philippines. Such legislation will originate in the house of representatives, and it appears to be conceded that the ways and means committee will get up the insular revenue bill, the insular committee dealing only with questions outside of those involving revenue.

Mr. Payne, of New York, former chairman of the ways and means committee, who undoubtedly will continue in that position, said today that there had not yet been time to consider the court's decision with reference to the needs of legislation. It was quite apparent, he said, that congress was now called upon to frame some legislation to meet the conditions laid down by the court, and the ways and means committee undoubtedly would take up the matter at an early day. But as yet there had been no thought of the terms of the bill and no consultation with the speaker. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, another veteran of the ways and means committee, said, after coming from the speaker's room that he thought there would be no hurry in framing a Philippine revenue bill and that the whole subject probably would go over until after the holidays.

Jubilation at Manila.

Manila, December 3.—The local newspapers here published extras when they received news of the United States supreme court's decision in the fourteen diamond rings case, that the Philippines were American territory, and that the imposition of duty on articles imported into the United States from the Philippines is improper. The announcement of the decision caused great excitement and jubilation among the merchants and general public here. Representatives of the principal business houses say it will revolutionize the entire trade of the Orient. The civil authorities here have not yet formed an opinion on the subject, but they think the law only applies to goods going to the United States and are anxiously awaiting an official communication on the subject, since if the decision holds here, new means for obtaining funds to run the government will be necessary.

OSTEOPATHS UNDER THE LAW.

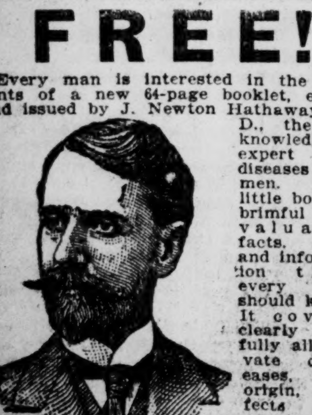
They Must Be Examined as Doctors of Other Schools.

Columbus, Ohio, December 3.—By the decision of the supreme court today an indictment charging H. H. Gravett, of Darke county, with unlawfully practicing osteopathy is annulled.

The attorney general contends that, while the decision releases Dr. Gravett from the charge made against him, yet it is a substantial victory for the state, in that the court holds that the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine, and that it will be necessary for osteopaths to be examined, as the doctors of any other school.

Atlanta Women Chosen Officers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3.—The closing sessions of the Southern Unitarian conference was held today. At 2:30 p. m. the Woman's Southern Association Associate Alliance met. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. A. Langston, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Behre, of Atlanta, Ga.



FREE!

Every man is interested in the contents of a new 64-page booklet, edited and issued by J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., the acknowledged expert on diseases of men. This little book is brimful of valuable facts, hints and information that every man should know. It covers clearly and fully all private diseases, their origin, effects and cure, by one who has made them his life's study, and is the most skillful specialist in the United States. A copy of this book of plain facts for men will be sent free, securely sealed, to all who will send their name and address to

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.,
83 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

SHIPPED SELF AS FREIGHT

Novel Scheme of Beck To Reach the United States.

NEARLY CAUSED HIS DEATH

In Box During the Voyage of Ship, and Was Nearly Dead When Found.

New York, December 3.—The man who was discovered in the hold of the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia yesterday after having made the trip across the ocean in a box, had recovered sufficiently today to be able to establish his identity positively. He said his name was Johan Beck, and that he had lived up to about a year ago in Buda Pest, Hungary.

The physicians would not allow him to tell all his story, but enough was learned from him and other sources to show that Beck was a house painter and that he had come across the card of an uptown hotel in this city, the proprietors of which have German names. Though a stranger to them he wrote that he could get no work in Germany and was coming to America and hoped the hotel men could find him something to do.

Then he fitted up a packing case, paid freight charges on it and engaged a carter to take it to the Hamburg pier at a certain time. He then returned to his lodging and boxed himself up after he had provisioned himself with a dozen cans of condensed milk, a box of prunes, three dozen cakes of chocolate, coffee in bottles and some bread. The carter called and got the box, not knowing of its living contents, and shipped it.

Beck says he was in the box until the ship reached the Hoboken pier, a period of about fifteen days, when he was found almost dead from hunger, cold and terror. Tonight he was reported to be still exceedingly weak, but the physicians hope for his recovery.

WHISKY MAKERS IN SESSION.

They Will Ask Congress To Reduce Tax on Spirits.

Cincinnati, December 3.—The annual meeting of the United States Spirits Association here today was attended by about fifty representatives of the distributors in this country.

The matter of increase in the price of spirits, the attitude of the independent distillers, the regulation of the output and other matters that have been causing agitation among the membership were all left to the executive committee.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the "excessive tax on spirits," requesting that "the outage allowance" on goods in bond be extended so as to apply to goods bonded after January 1, 1889, and on various other matters of interest to the trade. The resolution on "the excessive tax" says that the present tax of 1 10 per gallon is "not only excessive, but also injurious and an incentive to fraud."

The officers of the association were directed to cooperate with other organizations in petitioning congress to reduce the tax on spirits to 70 cents a gallon, "on all goods in bond at the time of the passage of the law and all goods to be bonded thereafter."

"COAL TRUST" REACHING OUT.

All Ports from Pittsburg to New Orleans Captured.

Louisville, Ky., December 3.—The Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, the $40,000,000 "coal trust," has obtained an option on all the coal harbors and landings at Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind., and the deal will be closed this week.

Captain Sam Brown, of Pittsburg, master of transportation for the combine, is now in Louisville, where he met Captain J. T. Duffy and representatives of J. H. Hoffman & Co., and the terms were agreed upon. Neither Captain Brown, Captain Duffy nor any one connected with the deal would give out the figures, though the price runs under $500,000. It is said Captain Duffy will become agent for the coal combine at this point. The deal, means certain tracts of land at Pittsburg to New Orleans by the Monongahela company.

The term "harbors," as used in this deal means certain tracts of land at points along the river front where the coal men tie up their boats and barges and handle their coal.

RIOT CAUSED BY THE BABY.

Spanish Students Don't Like Heir of the Asturias.

Madrid, December 4.—Upon the occasion yesterday of the christening of the infant son of the princess of the Asturias, who was born November 30, the university here was closed. The students violently protested against the closure and proceeded in a body to the palace, where they sang the "Marseillaise" and shouted "Down with Caserta!"

A detachment of halberdiers, issuing from the palace, were hooted, while a battalion of infantry was welcomed with cries of "Long live the army!" The students finally dispersed.

CANADA WANTS FREE TRADE.

She Will Have It or Bar United States Products.

Buffalo, N. Y., December 3.—Hon. John Charlton, M. P., of Havelock, Ont., member of the joint high commission, was the guest of the Liberal Club at a banquet tonight. Among other things Mr. Charlton said:

"The day swiftly approaches when positive action in the expansive direction on the part of the nited States will be necessary to avert positive action in the repressive direction on the part of Canada. The Canadians desire broad, liberal and friendly trade relations, but these conditions must exist on more than one side. Canada is prepared for any reasonable arrangement of trade policies that will be mutually advantageous and will tend to develop commerce and enduring peace. To this end let us arbitrate the Alaskan boundary question and adjust our mutual fiscal system to promote our mutual prosperity.

"The trade principle that applies to all states of the American union could be extended to the British-American provinces and secure to the greatest attainable extent the material advantages that would result from union."

BIG CONTRACTS FOR FURNESS.

Englishman Will Build Twelve Steamers for Americans.

New York, December 3.—Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., sailed feor England today, taking with him signed contracts for the building of twelve freight carrying steamers of from 6,000 to 10,000 capacity, the capital, nearly $4,000,000, to be furnished by Americans.

Besides this he had also made arrangements with the Clergue interests at Sault Ste. Marie for the erection of an immense shipbuilding plant to be located at Sault Ste. Marie, close to the junction of the "Soo" canal and Lake Superior. Here will be erected steel works which will cost approximately $10,000,000, and the iron and steel fields of Canada will furnisr the raw material.

Town Terrorized by Desperadoes.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—The town of Maynardsville is being terrorized by mountain desperadoes and moonshiners. A petition has been sent to Judge Clark, of the United States court, asking that marshals be sent there as the state authorities are powerless to cope [illegible] the situation.

BANK TOUCHED FOR $100,000

First National of Ballston, N. Y., Is Hit Hard by a Trusted Employee.

TELLER FITCHAM BEGAN TO STEAL LONG TIME AGO

Year by Year His Defalcation Has Grown Until It Has Reached $100,000 — Teller Under Arrest and the Bank Is Closed.

Ballston, N. Y., December 3.—The First national bank of this place was closed today pending an investigation by a national bank examiner. It is stated that the closing of the bank followed the discovery of irregularities in the accounts of the teller, Charles E. Fitcham. The bank began business in 1865. Judge J. S. Lamoreaux succeeded the late George West as president early in October of this year, and H. J. Donaldson succeeded to the vice presidency. The new executive officers began at once a thorough investigation of the bank's affairs and they discovered indications of a defalcation on the part of Teller Fitcham. The investigation was pursued until it was seen that the defalcation had begun many years ago, and attained large figures.

Bank Examiners Graham and Van Vranken were sent for yesterday and they began a thorough examination. At the close of banking hours they reported a shortage of $100,000. The directors then decided to close the bank pending an investigation, and a warrant for Fitcham's arrest was issued. Fitcham was bonded to the amount of $10,000. He has a wife and one daughter.

President Lamoreaux said the investigations show the teller alone is responsible. Mr. Lamoreaux added that it is not thought that any loss can come to depositors or certificate holders, as the bank has a surplus of $100,000, which it is hoped will meet the deficit and leave the bank's capital of $100,000 unimpaired.

Fitcham is ill at his residence, where he is under arrest and guarded by two officers.

Washington, December 3.—The following is a statement of the condition of the bank as shown by its report for September 30, 1901:

Liabilities—Capital stock, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $109,248; circulation, $100,000; due national banks, $341; individual deposits, $411,452. Total liabilities, $721,042.

Resources—Loans, $458,344; United States bonds to secure circulation, $100,000; stocks, securities, claims, etc., $49,000; banking house, $15,000; other real estate owned, $4,727; due from banks and bankers, $46,092; cash and other items, $47,876. Total resources, $721,042.

REPUBLICANS MAKE A SWEEP.

Remarkably Successful in Bay State Municipal Election.

Boston, December 3.—Snow and rain made disagreeable election weather in fourteen of the thirty-three cities of Massachusetts today, when citizens were called upon to choose their city governments for the next year. Of the fourteen cities eleven went license, a gain of one over last year, the change being in Fitchburg.

The great feature of the elections as a whole was the remarkable success of the republican party, ten mayoralty candidates of that party winning and carrying with them in nearly every instance a city council in sympathy with them.

Robbers Clean Out a Bank.

Williamsville, Ills., December 3.—The state bank of Williamsville was entered by robbers early today and the safe was blown and robbed of $4,000 in cash and jewelry valued at several thousand dollars. The explosion aroused the town and citizens were soon on the scene, but the robbers had escaped on a hand car.

State Franchise Law Upheld.

Jefferson City, Mo., December 3.—The supreme court today handed down a decision finding that the Western Union Telegraph Company was organized under the laws of New York and is not a federal corporation, and that the assessment of the company's franchise by the state board of equalization is legal and binding. The decision in effect, declares the state franchise valid.

WHAT GOES UP

Must Come Down.

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so-called tonic, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression to relieve which another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain.

Alcohol, and medicines containing it, are temporary stimulants and not in any sense a true tonic. In fact, it is doubtful if any medicine or drug is a real tonic.

A true tonic is something which will renew, replenish, build up the exhausted nervous system and wasted tissues of the body, something that will enrich the blood and endow it with the proper proportions of red and white corpuscles, which prevent or destroy disease germs. This is what a real tonic should do and no drug or alcoholic stimulant will do it.

The only true tonic in nature is wholesome food, thoroughly digested. Every particle of nervous energy, every minute muscle, fiber and drop of blood is created daily from the food we digest.

The mere eating of food has little to do with the repair of waste tissue, but the perfect digestion of the food eaten has everything to do with it.

The reason so few people have perfect digestion is because from wrong habits of living the stomach has gradually lost the power to secrete the gastric juice, peptones and acids in sufficient quantity.

To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals sume harmless preparation which will supply the natural peptone and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found in every drug store and which contain in pleasant, palatable form the wholesome peptone and diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

One or two of these excellent tablets taken after meals will prevent souring, fermentation and acidity and insure complete digestion and assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are equally valuable for little children as for adults, as they contain nothing harmful or stimulating, but only the natural digestives.

One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and they are in every sense a genuine tonic because they bring about in the only natural way a restorative of nerve power, a building up of lost tissue and appetite, in the only way it can be done by the digestion and assimilation of wholesome food.

FOUGHT A DUEL FOR MONEY

Pistols in Hand Doctor and Lone Bandit Meet.

BULLETS PLOW THROUGH BILLS

Nine Thousand Dollars Was the Prize Fought For, and the Doctor Won.

Chicago, December 3.—A lone highwayman and Dr. L. C. H. Zeigler, professor of osteopathy, with offices in McVickers theater building, fought a pistol duel on the prairies west of Garfield park for the possession of $9,000. One bullet flattened itself against the doctor's watch, just over his heart, and a second bullet passed through his silk hat and tore its way through the nine $1,000 bills that were hidden there in an envelope. The professor believes one of his bullets struck the assailant on the hand and the police are searching for a wounded bandit.

Some weeks ago Professor Zeigler advertised for 400 cadavers to be used for purposes of demonstration at the schools of osteopathy in Illinois and other states. He announced in his published request for bodies that he was willing to spend $21,000 for the number of cadavers he required, and the police believe it was the publication of these figures that led up to last night's assault. The police believe the hold-up to have been the outcome of a conspiracy, one of the phases of which was confidence game where Zeigler was entrapped into carrying $9,000 in cash on his person.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

SNOW FALLING IN NEW YORK.

All the Surface and Elevated Cars Are Impeded.

New York, December 3.—A drop of 10 degrees in temperature early this evening turned the downpour of rain that had fallen all day into a sleet that quickly coated the pavements of this city with ice. Then snow began to fall and made their slippery conditions worse than ever, and New Yorkers had their first experience of winter's discomforts. All the surface and elevated cars were impeded and some stopped altogether. At midnight the snow was half an inch deep and still falling.

Snow Falls in Kansas.

Topeka, Kans., December 3.—Some of the dry districts of the state were greatly relieved by snow which fell today. The wheat fields in western Kansas, which were greatly in need of moisture, were generously covered. Two inches of snow fell in northwestern Kansas. Lack of water has become a serious proposition throughout the state. If the winter snows do not relieve the situation farmers will soon be in great need of stock water.

Great Grain Firm To Retire.

Chicago, December 3.—John Dupee and his firm, Schwarz, Dupee & Co., who are prominent in the grain and stock trade in Chicago and the west, today announced that the firm will retire from business January 1 next. The copartnership expires by limitation on that day. The firm had a record for trading in more grain in a day than any other commission house, having handled 12,000,000 bushels of wheat and of all grains 16,000,000 bushels a day.

Crazy, He Defies Officers.

Laramie, Wyo., December 3.—William Starr, arrested here as a fugitive from justice in Texas, has become violently insane and officers are unable to approach him in his cell. His food is being pushed under the cell door. He has armed himself with parts of his bed.

SHORT SOUTHERN STORIES.

GEORGIA.

Hartwell, December 3.—(Special.)—Harry Smith, who has been on trial for his life in Hart superior court, charged with the murder of his father, has been acquitted. Young Smith is a white boy about 19 years old. He shot his father on the 27th of last July, and the defense contended that he shot in self-defense. He was represented by Messrs. A. G. & Julian B. McCurry and T. G. Dorough. Saturday afternoon was consumed in the arguments of the attorneys. The old grandmother, mother and sister of young Smith appeared in the bar of the court as witnesses for the defense. The jury, after staying out an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Dahlonega, December 3.—(Special.)—The young ladies of the Corona Hedaera Literary Society of the North Georgia Agricultural college held a public meeting of the society in the college chapel last evening. The exercises consisted of recitations, readings and musical numbers, a very enjoyable feature being several well-rendered piano and cornet duets by Mrs. W. J. Worley and John Davidson.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—There was joy among the farmers today when the government cotton report came in, announcing that the crop was short. The market went up 30 points at one jump. A great deal of the staple is being held in this county.

Carrollton, Ga., December 3.(Special.)—Carroll county's farmers are about finishing the gathering of the year's crops and a great amount of wheat is being and has been for the past few weeks rown over this county and section. Three or four roller flour mills of large capacity established in this county in the past three years have revived the industry of wheat growing.

Valdosta, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—A negro named Tom Butler was the victim of a peculiar accident at Joe Jones' place near town on Saturday, by which he lost an arm and came pretty near losing his life. He was standing around the cane mill which was in operation grinding sugar cane, and in some manner slipped and fell against the mill. To prevent himself from falling he threw up one arm and in an instant it was caught and drawn between the ponderous iron rollers, being mashed to a pulp. The mill was stopped as soon as possible and the man released. Physicians amputated his arm above the elbow.

ALABAMA.

Decatur, December 3.—(Special.)—Hon. W. W. Callahan today announced his candidacy for appointment as United States district attorney, the place now filled by William Vaughan. Mr. Callahan is strongly indorsed by many of the leading men of the state, among them General George P. Harrison. He made a strong fight several years ago for congress on the gold democratic ticket.

Tuscaloosa, December 3.—(Special.)—The members of the Birmingham and Vicksburg railroad soliciting committee have been called to meet Wednesday next to report the progress made on the work. The subscriptions will become due and payable on the 9th instant.

Major W. B. Crenshaw, the engineer in charge of the survey which was recently made for the Warrior Southern railway, or Tidewater extension, was in the city yesterday and stated that the road will be much less expensive than was at first expected. He stated that a very practicable route had been secured. Work has not yet been started on the extension, but it is thought that it will be during the coming month.

Huntsville, December 3.—(Special.)—C. N. Vaught has been appointed by Governor Jelks as a justice of the peace to succeed E. R. Matthews, resigned. Mr. Vaught was a justice for years until a few months ago.

HER WRAPPER SHOWS BLOOD

So Declare the Experts Summoned for Mrs. Bonine.

One Witness Swears That the Pistol Belonged to Ayres, and Another Asserts That the Young Clerk Was Drunk on Night of Murder.

Washington, December 3.—The case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, on trial for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., is expected to go to the jury the latter part of this week. Three witnesses, intimate friends of Ayres, were put on the stand today and swore that they had seen a revolver in Ayres' room. The wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy was again the subject of discussion, the defense putting on the stand witnesses whose evidence was intended to discredit that given by Dr. Shaffer, the government expert, who had testified that a careful examination of the wrapper had failed to show the presence of any blood spots thereon.

Duncan B. Hubbard, of Mount Clemens, Mich., who formerlly lived at the Kenmore, testified that he had seen a pistol in a bureau drawer in Ayres' room, and identified the weapon in evidence as being very similar to it. Thomas Ford, of Sanilac county, Michigan, testified that while on a visit here last January Ayres had loaned him a revolver. The witness described the weapon and said that the one with which the killing was done closely resembled it, even to certain marks on the handle. He also testified that when Ayres loaned him the pistol it was loaded. J. P. Stevens also testified to having seen a pistol in Ayres' room and partially identified the one in evidence.

A. E. Berklyn, scourer and dyer, said it was a simple operation to remove blood spots from garments and that he had frequently done so in a manner to leave no trace of the spots.

Witness also testified during the morning session of the court to the dances frequently given in the hotel, at which Ayres and Mrs. Bonine were present and to the bloody finger marks on the window curtain in Ayres' room. F. C. Rutter testified that he had particularly noticed Ayres and his companions about midnight of the night of the tragedy, and it was his impression that they were under the influence of liquor.

Carl E. Flather, a detective, testified regarding the rents and tears in the wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy, and Dr. Sterling Ruffin detailed the various tests commonly employed for determining the existence of blood spots. He said he had given special study to blood stains. He had examined several specimens from the wrapper in the presence of Dr. Shaffer and Dr. Carroll, and had found distinct evidences of blood on the wrapper. The wrapper also was torn. The witness was, still on the stand when court adjourned.

IN PRINT FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Innovation in Regard to Message Adopted by Roosevelt.

Washington, December 3.—The president's annual message to congress went in this year for the first time in print. The two copies for the two houses were printed on paper of the same size as that which was used heretofore for the written copies, though the paper is a heavy white, instead of the blue tint, which has been in use. Each copy was richly bound in brown morocco with stiff covers, with simple gold border and lettering, the words on the front being: "Message of the president of the United States, 1901."

MACON DRUMMER MURDERED.

Lured Into Chicago Saloon, Hill Was Drugged and Assaulted.

Chicago, Ills., December 3.—(Special.)—P. L. Hill, a traveling salesman whose home was in Macon, Ga., died this evening at the Alexian Brothers' hospital. His death was the result of knockout drops administered by some unknown person.

Hill was lured into a Clark street saloon on Sunday, November 17, and terribly beaten.

William Cameron has been arrested, charged with drugging and assaulting Hill in order to get his money.

American Federation of Labor.

Scranton, Pa., December 3.—Half a hundred officers and delegates to the American Federation of Labor are already here to attend the annual convention, which opens Thursday morning in St. Thomas college hall. President Gompers and the executive council were in session all day dealing with disputes between members of the allied organizations over jurisdiction and like matters. Tomorrow there will be a convention of the newly formed Metal Trades Federation at Hotel Jermyn.

Here it is!
Hundreds of women have been looking for just such a boot.
Extremely stylish,
always bright,
always presentable,
fit to go anywhere,
No rubbers!
No overshoes!
No polishing!
$5.00 that's all!
Byck Bros.& Co.
FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND

RICHARD CROKER TO QUIT LEADING TAMMANY HALL

New York, December 3.—In an interview with Richard Croker, The Evening Post today quotes the Tammany leader as saying:

"You won't see much more leading on my part in the future. I am getting old and worn out and I cannot be a field horse for everybody any longer. I admit that the leader of Tammany Hall should stay in New York all the year round, and I can't stay here for more than a part of the year. If I tried to stay here all of the time I could do no work at all.

"All this talk about my being state leader and trying to dictate in national politics is nonsense. I am in no condition to do any kind of leading, but of course I will always take an interest in Tammany Hall the best I can."

When asked if he was training anybody to succeed him as leader, he replied:

"Oh, I haven't come to that yet, and I have not planned my future except that I will go to England in January or February. The Tammany executive committee will meet next motnh and you may hear more of the matter then."

CARTER NEVER SAYS "DIE"

Convict Captain Once More Before the Supreme Court.

HABEAS CORPUS IS SOUGHT

Case Is on Appeal from Kansas. Second Effort To Secure Carter's Release.

Washington, December 3.—Argument was heard today in the United States supreme court in the habaes corpus case of Captain O. M. Carter. The case comes to the supreme court on appeal from the decision of the circuit for the district of Kansas where Carter's petition was denied. He aws represented by Messrs), Frank P. Blair and Horace G. Stone, and the government by the solicitor general and General Clous. This is the second effort made in the supreme court to secure Captain Carter's release on habeas corpus.

On the Trail of the Money.

Cincinnati, O., December 3.—For some time Edgar L. Johnson, one of the federal bank examiners, has been in Cincinnati on a mission that was kept a secret. Today it was announced that Johnson has secured valuable new evidence for the government in the next trial of Captain Carter, formerly with the United States engineer corps at Savannah. Further than that Carter is alleged to have had connections with some of the financial institutions in Cincinnati, during his operations at Savannah. Nothing can be learned and it is not likely that it iwll be known until Carter has another trial.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS AT ODDS.

Mayor Harrison Has Cast His Lot with Burke Faction.

Chicago, December 3.—Mayor Harrison openly severed relations with City Clerk Loeffler today, and at the same time set at rest all rumors of a quarrel between himself and Robert E. Burke by declaring that Burke was his friend. The mayor, however, decried the tactics of the Burke faction, and said it was "the poorest kind of management" to bar Gahan and his followers from the meeting.

Special stress is laid upon the mayor's announcement that he and Loeffler had come to the "parting of the ways," since it has always been Loeffler who has patched up difficulties. Mr. Loeffler said today that the fight would be taken to the state committee and from here to the county committee.

STUDENTS RAISED "SAND"

Western Reserve Boys Maltreat the Case College Men.

DAUBED THEM WITH PAINT

President Thwing Tried To Control His Boys but They Were Beyond Control.

Cleveland, Ohio, December 3.—Two hundred Western Reserve university students started out tonight to get revenge on Case men, for the latter's attack on the former Monday.

A college boarding house on Adelbert street was invaded by fifty Reserve men and the house turned topsy turvy. In the attic behind barred doors were found several Case students, who were taken ot the street and maltreated. Pails of red and white paint were carried and the Case men were daubed with it. Next the Case men were driven into a cellar of the dormitory and pounded with sticks and clubs.

President Thwing, of Western Reserve university, who had been aroused by the noise, came upon the scene and before he was allowed to speak, reserve men smashed his hat down over his eyes, addressing him as "old scout" and asking who he was. As President Thwing attempted to speak he was constantly interrupted by yells from the crowd. He persisted, however, in addressing them, and he told them that a continuance of the affair would breed an endless war. He commanded that the students of his university go home.

All the time the unfortunate Case men were being maltreated and shoved up in front of President Thwing, who was asked his opinion of such looking objects.

President Thwing's advice prevailed and the crowd soon dispersed.

Carnegie in a Lawsuit.

Sutherland vs. Carnegie,

Edinburgh, December 4.—The court of session yesterday heard the case of Sutherland vs. Carnegie et al., in the matter of the disputed title to Skibo castle. Judgment reversed.

E W Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Men's Underwear, 50c and Up.

Forehanded folks don't wait 'till sickness walks into the home, they provide the proper underclothing in time. Many a man who has put off buying his underwear has had to face the most insistent mentor in the end.

Prices are by the garment.

50c—Derby Ribbed Underwear; elastic and well-shaped shirts and drawers to match.
50c— Heavier fleece-lined underwear, natural color, silk facing.
75c—Half wool and cotton, fawn and gray.
$1.—Wool fleeced, Egyptian Derby ribbed and light weight Cashmere.
$1.50—Superweight wear, 90 per cent wool. Also in heavy weights.

Southern agents for Harderfold.

Send for Harderfold catalogue and learn all about the only perfect sanitary underwear made.

30 Whitehall.
DANIEL BROS
TWO SHOPS
20 Decatur.

FEAR OF DEATH MAKES HIM FIGHT

On Eve of Execution Charles Brown Tries To Escape.

Secures an Ax and Stands Off Guard for a Time, but Is Finally Captured and Hanged for Murder of Washington Hunter.

Mount Holly, N. J., December 3.—Charles Brown made a desperate attempt to break jail a short time before the hour set for his execution this morning.

As his spiritual adviser, Rev. J. C. Diesinger, of Camden, was leaving the cell, in compliance with a wish of the prisoner that he be left alone for half an hour to prepare himself for death, Brown suddenly rushed from his cell armed with a piece of lead pipe, which he brandished at the guards. Surprised by the suddenness of the attack, the guards fell back. Brown dashed down the corridor, sprang down a short flight of steps and had reached the kitchen. He waved aside the guards, who were following him, jumped through a window and reached the yard where he armed himself with an ax. One of the deputies, who approached the man, was struck on the arm with the piece of pipe, but others closed in on Brown and overpowered him. He was manacled and again placed in his cell to await execution. At 10:05 o'clock Brown was hanged. He walked to the scaffold without betraying the slightest fear and had calmed down completely after his desperate attempt to escape from jail. Death was almost instantaneous.

Washington Hunter, for whose murder Brown was hanged, was a wealthy retired farmer of 70 years and lived with his wife at Riverside, N. J. On the night of January 25 last Charles Brown, John Young, Charles Miller and Otto Keller forced an entrance into Hunter's house with the intention of robbing the place. Mr. Hunter resisted and was brutally beaten with an iron bolt. His wife brought him a revolver, with which he defended himself until his assailants were frightened away. Mr. Hunter died four days later. Young Keller was arrested in New York and Keller turned state's evidence. He is now awaiting sentence. Brown was found in Sing Sing prison, where he was serving a term for burglary. Governor Odell pardoned him in order that he might be brought here for trial on the murder charge. Miller has not yet been apprehended. Young and Brown were both convicted of murder in the first degree and were to have been hanged together today. Young, however, secured a writ of error from the court of errors and appeals, which acted as a stay.

Lively Fight at East Point.

East Point, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) J. A. Burgess and a man named New engaged in a lively fight here tonight in the former's store. New drew his knife on Burgess, whereupon Burgess struck him over the head with a pistol, slightly wounding him. The fight was started over an account which Burgess claimed New owed him.

CROPSEY CASE COMES TO COURT

James Wilcox, Charged with Abduction, Is Given Hearing.

$1,000 BAIL NOT FURNISHED

He Is Now in the Custody of the Sheriff—Divers Ready To Explore River Bottom for Body of the Missing Girl.

Elizabeth City, N. C., December 3.—The preliminary hearing in the case of James Wilcox, charged with the abduction of Nellie Cropsey, was held today.

The court house was crowded. The hearing was before Mayor Wilson and four justices, and lasted over four hours.

Wilcox was held in $1,000 bail for action by the grand jury on the charge of abduction. Bail has not been furnished, and Wilcox is in custody of the sheriff.

E. F. Aydelett appeared for the defendant and made an eloquent speech. The prosecution was represented by J. H. Swayer, P. H. Williams and R. W. Turner.

Few witnesses were examined. Among them were W. H. Cropsey, father of the missing girl, and Miss Ollie Cropsey.

Divers will make an exploration of the river bottom for the body of the missing girl.

GIVING GOOD ROADS LESSONS.

Experts Are Engaged in Work at Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—The experts of the Good Roads train running under the auspices of the Southern railway, engaged today in practical road building. Early this morning a gang of workmen in charge of W. H. Irwin, began the work of grading Sayre street. The demonstration attracted a good deal of attention.

Tomorrow the first Good Roads convention in Montgomery will meet in the hall of the house ofw representatives. Sessions will be held daily during the remainder of the week.

The entire Auburn corps of cadets will arrive tomorrow to remain throughout the convention and will witness the demonstration.

WIRES WILL SPAN THE STATE.

Company of $7,000,000 Capital To Construct Electric Lines.

Lexington, Ky., December 3.—Articles incorporating the Blue Grass Consolidated Traction Company, with a capital of $7,000,000, divided into 72,000 shares, were filed with the clerk of this county late today. The incorporators are: H. C. Beatty, G. B. Davis and E. E. Davis, of Detroit; C. E. Knapp, Jr., of Chicago; W. J. Loughridge, H. P. Headley and M. C. Alford, of Lexington.

The purpose of the company is to construct electric railways from this city to eight or nine surrounding county seats. The company will absorb the Blue Grass Traction Company, which has secured the necessary franchises for the system. Officers will be chosen at a meeting this week.

Work on the lines further than surveys cannot be commenced before spring, but it is understood that the erection of a power house and car barns will be started soon.

The Overcoat Situation

This is a remarkable overcoat season in more ways than one. First, makers are finding themselves short on piece goods---actually they are shy on the most-wanted coatings. And the mills are not meeting the demands adequately. Then, most of you want a long, full-sweeping coat, and these are the cuts that are becoming exhausted, so that most stores have but a very poor showing of them.

We are pretty well stocked with long overcoats, but if you want one, choose quickly. In three weeks' time from now it will be more difficult to get just what you want.

Conservative box shapes $10 to $30.
Yoke-top styles $16.50 to $25.
Long, full-skirted cuts $15 to $40.

Underwear

Two or three good lines: Men's medium and heavy weights, part wool; gray and brown; shirts and drawers; $1 a garment. Also heavy balbriggan at $1.

Underwear finely made, three-quarters wool; gray and brown—$1.50 a garment.

All the fine lines in men's underwear, up to $6 a suit.

The most particular of you buy nothing but Jaeger underwear. It won't shrink, stretch or lose shape. We are agents for Jaeger.

(Atlanta Agents for Knox.)

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO

38 Whitehall Street.

TIES ARE SET TO DERAIL CARS

Attempt Made To Wreck Southern Train Coming from Columbus.

HIGH RATE OF SPEED AVERTED A DISASTER

The Accident Occurred Within Fifteen Miles of Atlanta and Ten Miles from Fayetteville. Malice Believed To Have Inspired Attempt.

Columbus, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) An attempt was made today to wreck the Southern passenger train from Columbus to Atlanta.

At 10:10 o'clock this morning, while skimming the rails toward Atlanta at the rate of 45 miles an hour, the train ran into crossties that had been placed on the track, and it was but a miracle that a disastrous wreck did not result.

The very fact that the train was going at such a high rate of speed probably prevented the wreck, for the heavy engine plowed its way through the crossties, and no great damage resulted.

The scene of the attempted wreck was 15 miles this side of Atlanta and about 10 miles from Fayetteville. Two heavy crossties had been placed across the track and when Engineer Matthews caught sight of the obstruction it was too late to stop the train, and the heavy engine pushed its way through crossties. The wood was broken and splintered, and one large piece, flying up from the rails just after the wheels of the tender passed over it, struck against the floor of the mail car, making four holes in it. Remarkable to state the train was not even derailed.

The attempt to wreck the train was quite a bold one, and the fact that it was made in broad daylight leads to the belief that it was inspired by pure malice, as robbery at such an hour would have been practically impossible.

A. B. CLARK IN BANKRUPTCY.

Griffin Broker and Commission Man Makes Voluntary Assignment.

Griffin, Ga., December 3.—A. B. Clark, a broker and commission merchant of this city, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday afternoon, and Hon. J. J. Flynt was appointed temporary receiver. His liabilities are placed at $4,600, and his assets at $3,500. His largest creditor is the Atlanta Milling Company. There will be a meeting of the creditors on December 13.

The creditors of three other cases in bankruptcy met in the office of Referee W. H. Beck yesterday afternoon. The liabilities of P. L. Pabb, of Henry county, were scheduled at $1,200 and his assets at $304. F. M. Morris, of Woolsey, liabilities $1,512, assets 30 cents. W. D. Gibson, of Fayetteville, liabilities $3,375; assets $3.

Entertained Their Pastor.

Marietta, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—The ladies of the Methodist church at this place tendered their pastor, Rev. S. R. Belk, a reception at the church last night as an expression of their high esteem of their pastor and of their joy at his return to Marietta. Dr. Belk's return to Marietta by the conference not only meets the approval of his church, but the entire city.

MORTUARY.

Editor of Smart Set Dead.

New York, December 3.—Arthur Grissom, editor of The Smart Set, died today of typhoid fever in this city. He was born in Payson, Ills., thirty-three years ago.

A. L. Turner, Jasper, Ga.

Jasper, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Albert L. Turner, of this place, died yesterday and was buried today in the Jasper cemetery. Many attended the funeral, which was conducted by Rev. Loy Warwick, of Atlanta. Mr. Turner was a young man of many good qualities and had many friends who will miss his sunny and bright asociation. He was for a long time editor of The Pickens County Progress, was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration and had for the last three years been in the United States navy department at Washington, D. C. He was about thirty years of age and unmarried.

John Amason, Washington, Ga.

Washington, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—John Amason, postmaster at Triplett, in this county, dropped dead yesterday from heart failure. He was about 65 years of age.

HASSELL GETS TWO YEARS.

Admits False Pretense and Soliciting Insurance Without License.

Raleigh, N. C., December 3.—(Special.)—In the court at Smithfield today Dr. C. R. Hassell, formerly connected with the notorious graveyard insurance swindle at Beaufort, admitted to false pretense and soliciting insurance without license and for an unlicensed company. He was sentenced to two years at hard labor on the public roads in Wake county.

Insurance Commissioner Young, who procured the arrest of Hassell, was present. There were two cases. Judgment was suspended in one.

Carrollton City Court.

Carrollton, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) The city court of Carrollton opened in its regular quarterly session here yesterday morning, Judge W. C. Hodnett, of that court, presiding. A large amount of business has gotten into this court and there will be from two to three weeks of business. This, the first week of the term, is devoted to criminal business, there being eighty-two indictments transferred from the superior court of this county at its last term to this court. Numbers of these have entered pleas of guilty yesterday and today. Several large and important damage suits stand for trial next week.

New Steamship Line.

New York, December 3.—The establishment of a new steamship service between New York, Halifax, N. S., and Jamaican ports has been inaugurated with the sailing from this port yesterday of the British steamer Frascati for Halifax. Messrs. John E. Kerr & Co. are the proprietors of the new service and it will be known as the Kerr line.

President To Fight Labor Unions.

Cincinnati, December 3.—Twenty-five of the leading shoe manufacturing firms of Cincinnati have decided to post notice in their factories tomorrow declaring their independence of labor organizations. They declare their shops free and promise to protect and to treat kindly all who are willing to work under such an arrangement. If this provokes a strike over 3,000 employees will be affected.

TROLLEY LINE LONGEST IN U. S.

A $2,000,000 Ohio Syndicate To Develop Florida.

ROADS FOR MANY COUNTIES

Starting at Tampa, Rails Will Run Along West Coast Until City of St. Petersburg Is Reached. Many Fine Cars Are Ordered.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 3.—(Special.)—John P. Martin, of Xenia, Ohio, is at the head of a syndicate of Ohio capitalists who have organized a two million dollar corporation for the purpose of running an electric railroad through a large part of the Manitee section in Hillsboro and adjoining counties.

The syndicate will run trolley lines from Tampa, around the head of old Tampa bay, and down along the west coast, until the city of St. Petersburg is touched by the line. It also expects to cover Hillsboro county in many other directions with these electric lines, making a network of railways following the roads of the county and developing the entire section with the aid of the trolley cars.

This, it is said, will be the longest electric road in the United States. Orders which have been placed so far call for forty-two cars, and some of them are, perhaps, the finest electric cars which were ever ordered built in this country.

For the two trains which will be operated between Tampa and St. Petersburg, two Pullman electric cars are being built, being most magnificently appointed, 60 feet long and with every convenience possible to be placed in such cars. Other fine cars are being built for all of the lines.

MENTAL SCIENCE OFFICERS.

Executives Are Chosen Yesterday in the Florida Convention.

Sea Breeze, Fla., December 3.—At the National Mental Science convention today the following officers were elected:

President, Helen Wilmans Post, of Florida, reelected; first vice president, Eugene Delmar, of New York; second vice president, Professor Knox, of Pennsylvania; treasurer, Mrs. William B. Moyle, of Pennsylvania; central executive board, C. C. Post, Herbert George, Dr. J. W. Cormary, W. H. Bennington, Gusten Jungren and S. A. Rhodes.

The next convention will begin on Thanksgiving day, 1902, in Kansas City, Mo. By resolution the name of branch organizations was changed from "temples" to "centers."

The case against the Posts and C. F. Burgman, the retiring secretary, will be called in the federal court in Jacksonville Thursday, the charge being conspiracy to defraud by use of the mails.

THOUSANDS WERE PRESENT.

Large Attendance on First Day of Charleston Exposition.

Charleston, S. C., December 3.—The party of Maryland commissioners who came to Charleston to dedicate their state building and be present at the opening exercises of the harleston Interstate and West Indian exposition were the guests today of F. K. Carey, of Baltimore, and Captain Mitchell, on the revenue cutter Forward. The party returned in time to take the afternoon train for Baltimore.

Admissions to the exposition yesterday were 22,000.

Tomorrow the battleships Massachusetts and Alabama will arrive; the training ship Lancaster arrived from Port Royal today. The officers of the three vessels and those of the revenue cutters Alonguin and Forward will be given a public dinner by the city tomorrow, and a military ball will be given in their honor o nThursday night.

The rush of people to install their exhibits at the exposition continues today. This morning the government exhibits from the treatusry and interior departments arrived. Senator Depew left here this afternoon for Washington.

WORKING ON THE JUDICIARY.

Proceedings of the Conctitutional Convention of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., December 3.—The constitutional convention today devoted its session almost exclusively to a further consideration of the judiciary report. The amendment offered by Mr. Thom striking out the provision requiring the supreme court to give a brief reason in writing for refusal to grant the appeal was adopted. Several unimportant amendments were rejected, and section 5, relating to the manner of electing judges of the supreme court, was taken up.

Mr. Withers offered an amendment providing for their election by direct vote of the people, which was pending when the convention adjourned.

LANDRITH WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Declines College Presidency To Retin an Editorial Position.

Nashville, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.) Rev. Ira Landrith, editor of The Cumberland Presbyterian, announced today that he had decided to decline the call to the presidency of Trinity university at Waxahatchie, Tex., and also a like call to Cumberland university at Lebanon.

He gives as his reason for declining the call that to abandon the place of editor of The Cumberland Presbyterian would result in an amount of injury to the church, for which any possible present good to an educational institution would not be ample compensation. He also says he would hesitate to go to Lebanon because there are pending and unsolved questions about the relations of the theological school to the denomination.

TRAIN WRECKERS CONVICTED.

Two Are Sentenced for Twenty-Five Years.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—Mack Goss and Henry King, negroes, were jointly convicted today in the city court of Montgomery for attempted train wrecking, and were each sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

The evidence showed that in January last railroad detectives caught the negroes in the act of tieing cross ties across the tracks of the Seaboard Air Line, 2 miles east of Montgomery.

A train had previously struck an obstruction near the same point, and detectives were detailed to watch for the would-be train wreckers.

Attacked by Highwaymen.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—Henry McMillan, a Central street merchant, was attacked by two masked men while en route home tonight. He attempted to fire his pistol, but the gun snapped. The highwaymen then fled. Bloodhounds are on their trail.

METHODISTS IN CENTRAL CITY

South Georgia Conference Starts Annual Session in Macon Today.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR 500 DELEGATES

Meetings of the Body Will Be Held odist Church—Some Ministers Outside Conference isters Outside Conference Are Expected.

Macon, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—The thirty-fifth session of the South Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, will convene in this city tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Mulberry Street Methodist church. The opening sermon of the conference was delivered by Dr. J. W. Hinton at the Mulberry Street church tonight at 8 o'clock before a large congregation.

The pastors of Macon have appointed a celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a part of the exercises for tomorrow night. These exercises will be of unusual interest.

Committees on examination met at places appointed tonight and transacted routine business. The board of missions held an important session at the Mulberry Street church annex this morning. The meeting was largely attended and a great deal of routine work was completed in advance of the first session of the conference tomorrow morning.

The Orphans' Home.

The regular annual meeting of the board of directors of the South Georgia Orphans' home was held tonight. The members of the board with few exceptions were present and the business of the home for the past year was found to be in good shape.

The board will report to the conference tomorrow or next day. The report will make a fine showing for this institution for the year now closing. Hundreds of orphan children have been furnished food and raiment and shelter, and the health of the inmates of the institution has been above the average.

Arrangements have been made by the entertainment committee for five hundred delegates and it is more than probable that fully this number will be gathered in Macon by tomorrow noon. Every train arriving in Macon yesterday and today brought large crowds of delegates. Some of the ablest ministers in the south besides those of the South Georgia conference will be present during the sessions of the conference and some of these have been invited to take part in the proceedings.

The sessions of the conferences from day to day will be held at Mulberry Street Methodist church, which is one of the largest structures of the kind in the state. Rev. W. W. Pinson, pastor of this church, has been untiring in his efforts to see that everything is in readiness and nothing will be left for the delegates to do upon arrival but to enjoy themselves.

Will Entertain Delegates.

The homes in Macon of persons of all denominations have been thrown open for the entertainment of the delegates, and members of all denominations will be as one during the conference. Macon has in store for the delegates one of her old-fashioned welcomes. It has been eleven years since the south Georgia conference met in this city and the coming of the ministers is eagerly anticipated.

Friday afternoon a reception and barbecue will be tendered the delegates to the conference by the South Georgia Orphans' home at the home in Vineville.

On Thursday afternoon the members of the conference are invited to attend Wesleyan Female college in a body for a tour of inspection. On this occasion a splendid musical programme will be rendered, and Dr. J. W. Roberts, the president of this famous old institution is especially desirous that every delegate to the conference will take advantage of the invitation extended for the occasion.

FOR THREE YEARS HE SLEPT.

Long Nap of Pioneer J. S. Lee Ends in Eternal Sleep.

Hiawatha, Kans., December 3.—J. S. Lee, a Kansas pioneer, died here today after an illness lasting three years. During that time he slept most of the time. While in Santa Ann, Cal., he slept from May 28 to August 20. He was brought home early in September and has been sleeping continuously since the 2d day of that month. Shortly before he died he awoke. During his long sleep he was fed by means of a rubber tube.

The Bulgarian government's reply to United States diplomatic agent Dickinson's note has just been made public by the Austro-Hungarian foreign ministry at Vienna. The Bulgarian government declines all responsibility.

WONDERFUL HYOMEI

LUCKY MANUFACTURERS.

Physicians can now look forward to the coming winter without any fear or anxiety regarding the thousands of weak-lunged and catarrh afflicted patients under their care.

Facts furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Washington have proven beyond the least shadow of doubt that consumption is curable, that all respiratory diseases can be eradicated completely and the death rate reduced wonderfully by the use of the new remedy, HYOMEI.

HYOMEI is a dry air germicide found in Australia, the first one ever known which can be inhaled in the air we breathe, the only possible method by which the germs of these diseases can be reached.

LUCKY MANUFACTURERS.

Never before in the whole history of medicine has any remedy manufactured for these diseases received recognition by the United States Health Reports or been successful in reducing the death rate one iota, and it is expected that all physicians from this time on will use this one treatment and no other. Of course this means a tremendous demand for the new germicide and a fortune to the manufacturers, a reward which they richly deserve.

LACK OF SUPPLY FEARED.

Undoubtedly thousands of lives will be saved during the coming winter through the new treatment, but as this germicide is only obtained in Australia and at certain seasons of the year, it is feared the manufacturers have not a sufficient supply on hand to meet the increased demand.

All of those who are afflicted with coughs, catarrh or consumption should, therefore, obtain an outfit of HYOMEI from their druggists at once, or send to THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y., for a free sample of the new remedy.

The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Eng. Berner
COPYRIGHT 1899, DR. KILMER & CO.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Constitution" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th St., New York City.
Dear Sir: October 15th, 1900.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Atlanta Daily Constitution.

NEGROES DIDN'T WANT HIM; TURNED WHITE MAN DOWN

Decatur, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—The fact of a white bishop of the Methodist church being denied entertainment by negroes in Alabama, after asking it of them, has come to light.

The man is Bishop J. W. Hamilton, of San Francisco, bishop of the Northern Methodist Episcopal church.

Preparatory to his visit here to preside over the negro conference, Bishop Hamilton wrote to prominent negroes here asking that quarters be secured for him in some "good respectable negro family."

None of the negro members would entertain the white bishop, and he was forced to go to a hotel.

The negroes declared they wanted no more "Booker Washington foolishness."

DOCTORS HAVE CUTTING FRAY.

Applegate Stabbed by Clark in Several Different Places.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3.—(Special.)—Dr. W. A. Applegate and Dr. E. B. Clark, prominent physicians here, engaged in an altercation this morning in which Dr. Clark stabbed Dr. Applegate seven times. He cut a terrible gash in the latter's neck, barely missing the jugular vein.

Dr. Clark was arrested and gave bond.

Bad blood has existed between the two for some time.

TEN YEARS FOR FORGER BOY

Sent Up on One Charge, Released on Another.

Newport, Tenn., December 3.—Wash Boyer, of Cooke county, who succeeded in securing his release from the state penitentiary in 1896 by means of papers alleged to have been forged by himself, has been sentenced to ten years in prison. The sentence is for the alleged forgery of deeds to the property of his father, whom he is charged with having killed.

The supreme court held that Boyer could not be indicted for the forgery of the papers securing his pardon, as none of the persons whose names were forged was injured thereby.

Swindlers Must Do Time.

Raleigh, N. C., December 3.—(Special.)—The supreme court today filed an opinion in a notable case from Greensboro known as the "Gold Brick Case." The decision sustains the lower court's sentence that Howard and his two fellow swindlers shall serve five to eight years in the penitentiary. This is the case in which Paul Garrett, of Weldon, trapped these swindlers, who employed counsel from Chicago and spent large sums of money to defend themselves.

Want Money for the Tank.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Decemb[illegible]3.—(Special.)—Mayor W. G. Cochra[illegible] F. G. Blair, chairman of the c[illegible]ittee on finance of the city council, [illegible] appear before the board of county c[illegible]misioners today and ask for a loan o[illegible]000 from the county for the city, th[illegible]ey borrowed to be used in the pu[illegible] of the dispensary stock of whiskeys. The loan will be asked on the ground that the county will receive a portion of the profits of the dispensary. The loan is to be payable on demand and will bear no interest.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Election for Officers of Chapter Is Held.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—The Masonic grand lodge of Alabama met tonight in annual session, the attendance being large.

The Royal Arch chapter today elected officers, as follows:

George F. Moore, high priest; Charles R. Bricken, deputy high priest; Basell M. Hill, grand king; Joseph P. McQueen, grand scribe; William H. Dingley, grand treasurer; George A. Beuchamp, grand secretary; Stewart McQueen, grand chaplain; James Esdale, grand captain of the host; Lew Lazars, grand principal sojourner; T. H. Bats, grand royal arch captain; S. C. Henderson, grand master first veil; J. B. Christian, grand master second veil; Charles A. Allen, grand sentinel.

COAL OUTPUT OF ALABAMA.

This Year's Yield Shows Increase of 938,442 Tons.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—A special to The Advertiser from Birmingham, Ala., says:

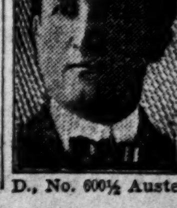
"J. DeB. Hooper, state mine inspector, has made a detailed estimate by counties of the production of coal in Alabama during the year 1901. According to his estimate the total output will be 9,211,804 tons.

"Last year's production was 8,273,362 tons, the estimated increase for this year being 938,442 tons."

Pelvic Diseases.

A New Cure For.

By a new system I cure Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Impotency, Hydrocele, Piles and Fistula within from five to ten days. Blood Poison, Rheumatism and all Nervous diseases within thirty days' time. Female weakness and all Female Diseases speedily cured. The treatment is new, thoroughly tested and wonderful results are reported from all over the country. For free information and advice call upon or write to J. R. Leatherman, M. D., No. 600½ Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.



FIRST MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONSERVATIVE AND MARKED BY DIGNITY

The Constitution publishes this morning President Roosevelt's message—not in its complete verbiage, but complete in having been prepared carefully for publication. Fully seven thousand words have been eliminated without marring the sense or changing the text.

In this way an opportunity is presented every business man to read the message quickly, finding with ease those portions in which he feels the greatest interest.

Stripped of descriptive detail, the salient points of the president's message follow:

McKinley's death deplored in eloquent terms.

Congress requested to take stringent steps to stop anarchy, by deportation and otherwise.

In discussing the business situation it is denied that the rich are richer and the poor poorer.

Danger of trusts has been over-estimated, but the government should enact laws to control them.

Over capitalization designated as one of America's real and grave evils, baleful in consequences.

The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act is urged, and more rigid immigration laws recommended.

The tariff is nominated as something unnecessary to disturb. Reciprocity is christened its handmaiden, and is dwelt upon.

Condition of the merchant marine is dubbed discreditable and it is recommended that the government build it up.

The gold standard is called timely and judicious, but the wish for a more elastic currency is expressed by the president.

Railroads figure in a recommendation that the interstate commerce act be amended. Railways should be regulated but not destroyed.

The subject of forest preservation finds an important place in the message. The crying necessity for forest conservation is argued.

The reclamation of arid lands and the irrigation of land are recommended. The details of this are interesting and important.

Cuba's freedom is guaranteed at once; that is, before the close of the present congress. Homemakers wanted for Hawaii.

The Philippines are introduced as a large problem. To desert them now would be a crime against humanity.

Importance of the isthmian canal emphasized, and the need for going to work at once is admitted. New treaty makes it possible.

For the navy more ships are recommended and the necessity for 5,000 more men and additional officers is presented.

Army is big enough. Dry rot threatens commissary and transportation departments. Less 'rithmetic and more reading, 'riting and readiness.

System of appointments should be based on merit for clerical positions. Politics should be eliminated there and in the consular service.

Treat the Indian as an individual, make him work, do not educate him too highly and cut off the ration system to stop pauperism.

The Charleston and St. Louis expositions are cordially commended, and the good work of the Pan-American is praised unstintedly.

The revenues of the postal service have doubled; so have the expenses. The trouble seems to be with the abuse in second class matter.

The troubles in China are announced closed and the future safety of foreign representatives fully assured. Flour remains on the free list.

M'KINLEY: His untimely death at the hand of an assassin deplored in eloquent terms by Roosevelt.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens.

"It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

"President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had."

President Roosevelt here dwells eloquently on the many dignified traits of character of his predecessor, and says:

"And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly friendship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow.

"The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the president yet hovered between life and death.

"Such a death, crowning glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation."

ANARCHY: Congress urged to take immediate action to suppress the reds. Those here must be deported.

The president's message dwells at more length on the sadness of McKinley's death, then takes up the question of anarchists:

"This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

"The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents; at every symbol of government. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against 'inequalities in the social order.' Anarchy is no more an expression of 'social discontent' than picking pockets or wife-beating.

"The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

"For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a 'product of social conditions,' save as a highwayman is 'produced' by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual.

"I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

"The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

"Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

"A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law defied was at once invoked in his behalf. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of spirit, which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

BUSINESS: It is not true that as the rich have grown richer, the poor have grown poorer.

"During the last five years business confidence has been restored and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

"The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems.

"The growth of cities has gone beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

"The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer, the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others.

"The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. The business ability of the man at the head of any business concern big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

"An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeoparded, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

"Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in the period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

THE TRUSTS: Their danger has been magnified, but the government must and shall control them.

"Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as 'trusts,' appeal especially to hatred and fear. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective.

"In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in national fashion what the wrongs really are, and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

"ALL THIS IS TRUE; AND YET IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THERE ARE REAL AND GRAVE EVILS, ONE OF THE CHIEF BEING OVER-CAPITALIZATION BECAUSE OF ITS MANY BALEFUL CONSEQUENCES; AND A RESOLUTE AND PRACTICAL EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO CORRECT THESE EVILS.

"There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

"Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

"The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity.

"IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO INSPECT AND EXAMINE THE WORKINGS OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE BUSINESS. PUBLICITY IS THE ONLY SURE REMEDY WHICH WE CAN NOW INVOKE.

"What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

"Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

"The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

"THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE WHERE THE CORPORATION DERIVES A PORTION OF ITS WEALTH FROM THE EXISTENCE OF SOME MONOPOLISTIC ELEMENT OR TENDENCY IN ITS BUSINESS.

"There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

"It was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different.

"I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate-commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, THEN A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO CONFER THE POWER.

"There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

"The course proposed should be for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen.

IMMIGRATION: Exclude the Chinese, head off anarchists, force a careful educational test and supervise steamship companies.

"If the farmer and wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected from laborers brought over by contract or of those representing a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market. I REGARD IT AS NECESSARY, WITH THIS END IN VIEW, TO REENACT IMMEDIATELY THIS LAW EXCLUDING CHINESE LABORERS.

"The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees, and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

"The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of 'labor.' The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others."

President Roosevelt here refers to labor organizations and says that very great good has been and will be accomplished by such associations so long as they have a respect for the rights of others. The national government, he says, should safeguard the rights and interests of all. He continues:

"Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

"Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation.

"The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life.

"A wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants.

THE TARIFF: Touch not, handle not, but let reciprocity be its handmaiden. Supplementary system is suggested.

"There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time.

"Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

"Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

"Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principal of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

"It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

"The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

"I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

MERCHANT MARINE: Its condition discreditable to us as a nation. Subsidy recommended for political and commercial benefit.

"The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

"At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

"Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

MONEY: Gold standard splendid, and the national banking law satisfactory, but a more elastic currency wanted.

"The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

"In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

"The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the congress the secretary of the treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

"I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

RAILROADS: Amendment of the interstate commerce act recommended—Regulation but not destruction is desired from congress.

"In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

"That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive, and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

"The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the congress.

FARM AND FOREST: Practical aid given farmers. Protection of forests must be had. Prevention of arid land.

"The department of agriculture is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

"Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

"The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

"Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep."

The president here refers to great increase of wild animals in Yellowstone park, where they are protected, and continues:

"At the same time the water storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

"The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

ARID LANDS: Reclamation of these tracts a great problem. Government must control to prevent private greed.

"The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

"The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

"The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

"There remain vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation.

"The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

"Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already

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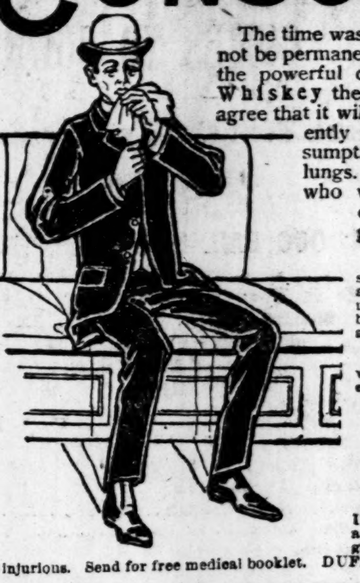

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TARIFF CHANGES TABOOED, BIG NAVY URGED, AND CANAL ACROSS ISTHMUS RECOMMENDED

already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

"Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

"The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and cooperation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

"Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions. A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the states, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to cooperate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

HAWAII: CUBA: PORTO RICO:

In the first home-makers wanted. Cuban freedom guaranteed at once. Porto Rico thriving.

"In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the tadltional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

"Porto Rico is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

"IN CUBA SUCH PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TOWARD PUTTING THE INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND UPON A FIRM FOOTING THAT BEFORE THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS CLOSES THIS WILL BE AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. CUBA WILL THEN START AS HER OWN MISTRESS; AND TO THE BEAUTIFUL 'QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES,' AS SHE UNFOLDS THIS NEW PAGE OF HER DESTINY, WE EXTEND OUR HEARTIEST GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES.

"Elsewhere I have discussed the uestion of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighy reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on uban imports into the United States. Cuba has, in her constitution, affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

PHILIPPINES:

To leave the islands now would be a crime against humanity. Self-government allowed. Cable needed.

"In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government.

"In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

"History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity.

"In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step further or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. THERE NEED NOT BE THE SLIGHTEST FEAR OF OUR NOT CONTINUING TO GIVE THEM ALL THE LIBERTY FOR WHICH THEY ARE FIT.

"THE ONLY FEAR IS LEST IN OUR OVERANXIETY WE GIVE THEM A DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE FOR WHICH THEY ARE UNFIT, THEREBY INVITING REACTION AND DISASTER. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction

"There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

"The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

"The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interests to do so, and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

"Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

"I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

"Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

ISTHMIAN CANAL:

Its importance indisputable. and it should be built at once. New treaty makes it possible.

"No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet, with view to these effects alone, it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

"I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and if approved the congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

MONROE DOCTRINE:

Purely a measure to prevent foreign acquisition of American territory. Not to protect from punishment.

"The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

"This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

"The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that 'the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

"During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

"This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

"Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The people of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

THE NAVY:

More ships, more seamen, more officers needed. Civilians to perform all clerical work. Note of warning.

"The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

"In view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.

"Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

"Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling."

President Roosevelt here points out that a navy cannot be built after war breaks out, but that staunch ships and trained men should be ever ready. He then traces the growth of the present navy from 1882, when it was a collection of antiquated hulks. Referring to those who should wear honors for recent naval victories, the president asserts that the congressmen who voted the appropriations and the officers who trained their men when no war was in sight are entitled to equal credit. Here the president turns loose from the shoulder, warming, as he proceeds:

"It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

"To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of 'naval cadet' should be abolished; the title of 'midshipman,' full of historic association, should be restored.

"Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline.

"We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned."

President Roosevelt suggests that leading graduates of the naval academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and the marines. The general board, he states, is fostering the creation of a general staff, thereby providing for official and general recognition of the true meaning of a great war fleet—the best men and the best ships.

The president praises the naval militia forces and says:

"But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department, and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light houses.

"The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be 'opulent, aggressive and unarmed.'

THE ARMY:

It is large enough. Create a general staff; keep out dry rot; stop politics; drill.

"It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others. Nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider."

The proportion of cavalry regiments has wisely been increased, says the president, and adds that he is the best type of soldier for general purposes to be found in the world.

"A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privilege accorded to their comrades in the navy.

"Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail under the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail, and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him.

"Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly reduced.

"CONSTANT CARE IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT DRY ROT IN THE TRANSPORTATION AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS.

"The congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. It is well worth while for the congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier."

President Roosevelt touches on the work of the reorganization act and then strikes a little fire from higher mathematics, saying:

"At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

"Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance."

The message then alludes to the civil war, the heroic struggle between members of the same family, and states:

"No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union.

"In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery, who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiently in the forefront of battle."

APPOINTMENTS:

The system of merit should prevail, politics being eliminated whenever possible. Consular service needs leaven.

The message then commends the merit system for the purpose of making appointments in clerical and other positions when the duties are non-political; this would mean a fair field and no favors, each applicant standing on his merits. Written competitive examinations are suggested as the only available means of a practical test. He continues:

"I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

"It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

"The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy."

The consular service is made the subject of comment and fitness, zeal and trustworthiness named as necessary qualifications to promotion. The message continues:

"The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

INDIANS:

Break up the tribal mass, change marriage laws and make the red man work his ground.

"In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

"In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. The ration system promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress.

EXPOSITIONS:

That at St. Louis commended, along with the Charleston exposition. Praise for the Pan-American.

"I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

"The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good-will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

"The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

"There should be no halt in the work of the Smithsonian Institution in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the national zoological park. The urgent needs of the national museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

"There are now over 5,000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. They naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the library of congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States.

POSTAL SERVICE:

Revenues have doubled; also expenses. Rural routes established. Second-class matter hampers service.

It is recommended that the census office, for the sake of efficiency and economy, be made a permanent bureau. The message then refers to the postal service:

"The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,799 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

"It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

"The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The post office department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

CHINA:

Satisfactory settlement of all troubles and the future safety of foreign representatives guaranteed.

"Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

"The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900 were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September. It will be laid before congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, William Woodville Rockhill.

"The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materialy to beter future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

"Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign represensatives in Pekin by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

"Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

"The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

"Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

CONCLUSION:

Pan-American congress praised. Weil fraud condemned. Sorrow for Victoria and her daughter. Peace reigns.

"We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital.

"My predecessor communicated to the congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

"The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the president's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, December 3, 1901."

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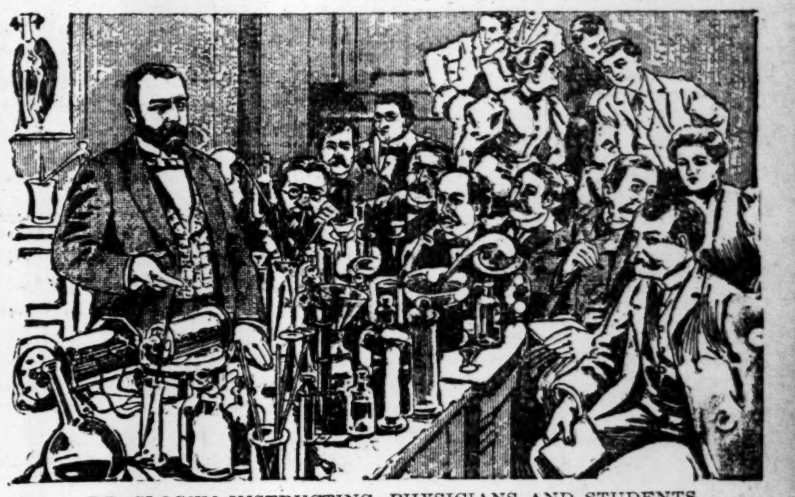

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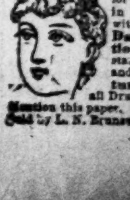

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ATLANTA, GA., December 4, 1901.

THE CITY AND ITS STREETS.

For the present, at least, it seems that the only hope for the city to secure compensation for the use of its streets by the public utility corporations is through the city council; and, more than that, the indications are that whatever may be the wishes of the city in the matter, it can do nothing without the consent of the public utilities involved, unless by the levy of a direct franchise tax.

The city council is now negotiating with the ostensible view of arriving at definite results. It remains to be seen what will be accomplished—perhaps nothing.

It may be that, as the result of the negotiations now pending, some mutual basis of agreement between the corporations using the streets and the city may be reached, whereby the city will be guaranteed adequate compensation for the use of its streets.

Such a result is, to say the least of it, earnestly to be desired.

Whatever this council does, such a result will, sooner or later, be obtained. It may not be without another long, vexatious campaign, in which the city will again be called upon to pass upon the old question of compensation, which has already been fought out, and in the contest over which issue not a voice of protest was raised even by those who now have undisputed control of the streets of the city.

Every human being in Atlanta knows that the active efforts of these same interests were pledged to the principle that the city should be compensated for the use of its streets. Some former utterances on this line would make exceedingly interesting reading should another campaign on this issue become necessary.

In the proposition which has been made to the council by the corporations the all-important fact that the city is entitled to receive adequate compensation for the use of its public thoroughfares is admitted.

Fifty thousand dollars is offered for the right to consolidate the several electric light and street railway companies, and 1 per cent is offered on gross receipts for the use of the streets. Of course, the companies making this proposition are prepared to pay more—indeed, to the proposition is attached the statement that if the council does not deem this offer sufficient, the companies are prepared to enter negotiations with the view of arriving at a just basis.

The right to the use of the streets of Atlanta by public utility corporations is worth millions of dollars. As to what the council will succeed in obtaining in the way of ultimate returns remains to be seen. Of one thing we may be sure—if it sells the birthright of the city for a song it will hear from the people in a way which will leave no room for doubt as to where the tax payers stand!

The people would not approve the terms of the proposition now pending, though it is but just to say that it is presented simply as a basis for negotiations.

The corporations using the streets of Atlanta must pay for that privilege, and pay adequately. We do not believe that they would willingly force another fight on this issue in Atlanta. They will have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a contest. If they can afford to stand it the people can afford to meet the issue if it is forced upon them.

The city demands compensation for the use of its streets and the people will be satisfied with nothing less than that, and the sooner the issue is settled on that basis the better it will be for all concerned.

President Roosevelt's Message.

The message of President Roosevelt, which has been looked forward to with much interest, was read in congress yesterday, and while it is an able statement of the condition of governmental affairs, it lacks in some respects that vigor which was naturally expected from a man of Mr. Roosevelt's strong personality.

This is notably the case in the treatment of the tariff and reciprocity. It is true that, coming to the presidency by the death of Mr. McKinley, and announcing a determination to carry out the policy of his predecessor, it was but natural and becoming for Mr. Roosevelt to stay well within the lines marked out. But he has been even more conservative than that. He has failed to put into his recommendations to congress that force which marked Mr. McKinley's utterances at Buffalo the day before the assassin's bullet struck him down, and which have all the force of a dying message to his people. Mr. McKinley's speech on wiping out useless tariffs and establishing reciprocal trade relations with other countries was a trumpet call to action. We reproduce what he said:

> By sensible trade arrangements, which may not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing.
>
> Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet. The period of exclusiveness is past. Expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.
>
> If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue, or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

Such utterances from a man who had led the high tariff forces for so many years, meant a purpose to put the policy of reciprocity into effect, and this was the most vital of all the policies which Mr. Roosevelt pledged himself to when he said he would carry out McKinley's views. No doubt Roosevelt was and is sincere, but in his conservatism he has substituted a policy of inaction for one of action. Contrast this from him with what McKinley said:

> Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. * * * Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. * * * Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. * * * To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

It will be noticed, in reading the message, that Mr. Roosevelt lays more stress on maintaining protection than he does on the benefits of reciprocity. His policy is that we are to have reciprocity to the extent that nobody now enjoying the benefits of protection shall feel the knife. It is like the old verse—

Mother, may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water.

With such vague and glittering generalities it does not seem that the message has thrown any light on what reciprocity is to be.

One of John Chinaman's Tricks.

The United States officials at San Francisco are endeavoring to break up a practice by which the Chinese exclusion law is evaded.

It has been the custom with Chinese who wish to come to the United States to buy tickets to some point in Mexico or Central America and to travel via San Francisco as the only port by which they could reach their destinations by rail. Many of the coolies pose as merchants. The scheme is plausible on its face, but one is necessarily impressed by the great number of tickets reading Guaymas, a place practically shut off from the rest of the republic and whose only outlet to civilization is across the border into the United States.

As it is impracticable to patrol the Mexican border, it has been decided that these "in transit" Chinese will not be allowed to land at San Francisco. The Chinaman will have to cudgel his brain for a new trick.

The Case of Miss Stone.

The persistent reports that Miss Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, are dead are sufficient to cause serious alarm and to lead to the question: Has this government done all it should have done for these unfortunate women? They were captured on September 6, three months ago, and it does not seem that they would have been held and properly cared for so long by men who were cruel and desperate enough to kidnap them. The brigands would be taking unusual chances in coming forward to restore their captives and to receive the ransom. The man who advertises that he will pay for the return of stolen goods, "and no questions asked," sometimes has a policeman on hand to ask the questions.

The brigands might have feared that they would fall into the hands of the law and may have acted upon the plan of the thief who drops his plunder when too closely pursued by the police. The capture of these women was an enterprise offering many chances of failure, involving the raising of money for their ransom, successful communication with their friends, and the assurance of immunity from prosecution. In view of the long lapse of time, it seems like hoping against a certainty to feel that the missionaries are alive.

Dr. Haskell, chief agent in Bulgaria for the American board of foreign missions, cabled The New York World Sunday that there was reason to fear that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were dead. Dr. Haskell said:

> If the captives are dead the fact would account for the determined insistence on the part of the brigands that the ransom money should be paid before the captives are surrendered to us.
>
> It would account, also, for the brigands' stubborn refusal to give safe conduct to one of our representatives to see Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka in order to certify to us that they are alive before we pay over the ransom money.
>
> It would appear that it was really on this point, and not on the contention that the sum offered by us was insufficient, that negotiations (for the surrender of the captives) were broken off recently.
>
> Besides, the brigands intimated that they would delay giving up the prisoners until spring, although it is their first interest to close the matter as quickly as possible.
>
> These considerations necessarily weigh with us in view of the reports now prevalent (that the two women are dead). Moreover, we have some confirmation of the grave news, and we are sending men to learn the facts.

Heretofore Dr. Haskell has stoutly held to the belief that the missionaries were safe. There are so many rumors and they are so conflicting that the public will be able to only guess at the truth until official information is received.

An Historic Parallel.

The country stands at the threshold of an epoch-making event in its politico-economic history. The last speech of President McKinley, at Buffalo, came at a psychologic moment. It rang through the union like a clear bugle call to an imminent and imperative national duty. Standing in the center of a climacteric environment, surrounded on every side by the witnesses of the prosperity-producing policy of which he himself was the accepted apostle, Mr. McKinley looked out upon the future and prophesied as a seer that the times of prohibitive protection, of indirect bounties to giant, world-grasping industries were past.

This bold pronouncement from their political chieftain struck dumb the Brahmins of the party of hard and fast protection. They knew he had revised in a radical direction his views of our international trade relations. They realized that he was at the beginning of a new presidential term that would give him ample opportunity to exploit the new policy. That he had the statesmanlike sagacity, the political power and the popular confidence in measures to guarantee his success in his new departure they could not deny. "Reciprocity" spelled itself within an hour from east to west, from north to south, in electric letters and seeming syllables of victory.

Ten days later, when the man and the voice were dead together, the paralysis of the protectionist host passed and the air became ominously audible with their angry protests. These have grown now to the point of defiance and the dictum "no interference with the tariff" has issued from the headquarters of the Dingley dervishes. The "infant industries" that have enlarged themselves by tariff loot, each as a separate and particular giant after the fashion of the spirit that Sinbad uncorked by the seashore, have usurped the coigns and corridors of the national capitol and callenge all who come that way. They mean to fight to the death every endeavor to unloose their grasp or deny their greed.

In 1865 a similar crisis came to the nation and its administrators. Lincoln, looking ahead to the problems presented by a surrendered south, had formed a policy by which he would restore the union speedily, constitutionally and harmoniously. His popularity with the people of the north, his preeminence over the mere politicians, his honesty and great patriotism were adequate to awe opposition and command acquiescence. Had he lived, history had had another tale to tell than the grewsome, scandalous chapters of hate and crime that now cover the period of southern reconstruction.

Andrew Johnson succeeded the assassinated Lincoln and the temper and trend of the times went swiftly awry. Johnson lacked the confidence of the northern masses, the politicians did not fear him, and his native stubbornness invited conflict instead of conference and compromise. The result is historic. Congress rioted over the constitution, degraded the southern states into spoilsmen's territories, supplanted laws by bayonets, and surfeited the nation with its corruptions and its crimes. It would have none of the policy of the masterful Lincoln from the hands of the mistrusted Johnson.

Today we face a like condition of affairs as to our tariff policy. The programme of the late President McKinley is known, and President Roosevelt stands pledged to carry out that policy to the highest advantage of the national prosperity. McKinley could have carried out his own policy with but slight friction and with an almost solid country behind him. President Roosevelt finds before him a solid, angry and rapacious phalanx of his party leaders opposing the policy bequeathed to him with all the enormous forces within their control.

Upon the integrity, the courage, the popular reliance and the political skill of President Roosevelt the issues of the coming conflict will turn, and we fear that his message contains symptoms of surrender on the all-important question of reciprocity.

Is Helen Wilmans-Post a Fraud?

Especial interest in Atlanta attaches to the trial of a case set for this week in Jacksonville, Fla.—that of Mrs. Helen Wilmans-Post, the high priestess of mental science.

Mrs. Post and her husband lived in this city several years ago. It is said they have made a million dollars out of mental science, which is declared to be a cure for all the ills to which flesh is heir, including poverty. It has cured Mrs. Post of that malady, no matter what it has done for others.

In a book on "The Conquest of Death" the high priestess declares her powers are superior to the Grim Destroyer and that thousands who have "thought connection" with her, and have the requisite amount of faith, can live forever. She has not yet claimed to be the fountain of perpetual youth for which Ponce de Leon sought in the Land of Flowers, but it amounts to nearly the same thing.

Mrs. Post is supposed to be a mental health battery, with a wireless system extending to all parts of the country, curing those who divest their minds of all cares and center their thoughts on her. Central was never busy, though the postal authorities allege that at the time Mrs. Post had agreed to give a Cincinnati man treatment she was away on a fishing trip. The charges were from three to five dollars a week, and from five to ten dollars a month.

The postoffice authorities several weeks ago issued a "fraud order," stopping all mail addressed to "Helen Wilmans," and she and her husband and their son in law, Charles F. Burgman, were arrested and held in $5,000 bail each for trial at the December term of the United States court. The trial will attract interest all over the country. Mrs. Post has thousands of followers who are ready to testify in her behalf. She will be defended by T. A. Leftwich, of Jacksonville; Congressman Davis, of Palatka, and other prominent attorneys.

The vast sums made by Mrs. Post have been invested in a town called Seabreeze, 110 miles south of Jacksonville. It is on a peninsula between the Atlantic ocean and the Halifax river and is a veritable garden of tropical loveliness.

Colonel Post says his wife's arrest is a result of persecution, and that the doctrine of "suggestive therapeutics" is generally accepted as a new science and is really "pure mental science." Whatever it is, there are enough believers to make the Posts very rich. Whether these people thought they were sick when they were well, or thought they were cured when they were still sick, can't be determined, and possibly it doesn't make any difference anyway.

Henry Cabot Lodge wins Bill Chandler's hundred dollars as the author of the bimetallic straddle in the republican platform of 1896. We have always suspected Henry of being a professional in doing the split.

Jim Corbett is put out because he has been nominated in another man's divorce suit. Jim has a repeating case of that sort of home manufacture that keeps him too busy for outside engagements.

The dowager empress of China announces a suspension of diplomatic business for a week. She probably is taking stock to see what the looters left her to resume housekeeping with.

If Croker really abandons England and decides to sit out the game with the fusion reformers, Mayor Low may yet wish to murder the man who roped him into the racket.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton claims to be still hanging on to the tail of the democracy. It is painful to think what will happen to him when the democracy finds it out.

The New England social equality push is needed in West Africa to do a jabberwock stunt with those German merchants who are petrolizing the man and brother.

To lynch a negro in Utah is "assault and battery," according to a jury that would probably denounce the same act in Georgia as "southern barbarism."

Perry Belmont is going to crowd into congress again. Fortunately for the democracy it is in the minority just now and Perry cannot hurt it so much.

Representative Hitt will offer for the Illinois senatorship. It shouldn't be hard for that state to make a better hit than when it elected Billy Mason.

Governor Odell also seems to be working the scheme of making his appointments while Senator Platt is yet thinking out his wishes in the case.

The government is going to auction off some old monitors. Let's buy one as a substitute depot. It could not lay any flatter in the water.

The republican victory in Ohio has been followed by an orgy of bank looting and hold-ups. Is this another example of cause and effects?

A voracious Chicago python has swallowed an alligator, but we dare him to come down here and try to clean up our depot menagerie.

A preacher has pronounced football a courage-evolving game. Undoubtedly preachers should be experts on the effects of kicking.

President Roosevelt believes in capital punishment. Some of the bosses up at the capitol will understand this better later on.

Before trying to break into congress again Uncle Billie Breckinridge might profitably consult the late Mr. Roberts, of Utah.

Is there any indicative significance in the fact that when Roosevelt pressed the button Depew opened his mouth and spoke?

The German newspapers do not like Secretary Hay's speech. Still, it looks nicer in print than the stuff they publish.

The fight between the Spirits association and the whisky trust is only another form of war in Snake nation.

Populist Senator Heitfeld, of Idaho, has formally joined the democracy. Evidently he thinks he sees things to come.

Mark Hanna's presidential boom does not bear any likeness to that new seven-masted schooner under full sail.

Some of the prohibitionists appear to be in a frame of mind to enjoy the play called "The Wrong Mr. Wright."

A scientist claims to have discovered the germ that generates love. Does it look like a bank book?

Meetings to sympathize with the Boers seem superfluous. Aren't the British entitled to consideration?

A trust in Germany is called a "kartell," but it is a cart-all just as easy as its American twin.

By Christmas time Teddy may be ready for anything that will cure that tired feeling.

The Colon belligerents are now boozing together as amicably as if it never happened.

That fresh Spanish prince is not the only fellow who was born to be dished.

The Common Rumor said to the message, "Oh, you're not so warm!"

The president has made Kentucky republicanism a Sapp-less affair.

Anyhow, the message didn't shake loose a fresh shower of leonids.

Prince Henry did not fight a duel, but just jawed his wife sick.

Boarding house steak is almost always a tough proposition.

Buller to Schley—"Shake!"

"JUST FROM GEORGIA"

Best of Little Boys.

I.

They're studyin' 'bout Santy Claus,
An' life's a ringin' song;
An' far away
His jinglin' sleigh
Is skeetin' right along!
An' thinkin' o' them Christmas toys,
They're jest the best o' little boys!

II.

They're studyin' 'bout Santy Claus
An' longin' fer a view
Of that same sleigh
From far-away,
Jest like we used to do!
An' countin' Christmas toys an' joys,
They're jest the best o' little boys!

III.

Oh, studyin' 'bout Santy Claus
Is all o' life's delight,
With life half told
The boys of old
Are little boys tonight!
The good Lord still increase their joys
An' made 'em best o' old-time boys!

* * * * *

"Ez I don't wear no stockin's," said Brother Dickey, "I puts you all on notice dat I done made all my 'rangements fer a crocus sack, en dey ain't but one word on it, en dat word's Chris'mus!"

* * * * *

Loyal.

Any grief this side of heaven—
Whatsoe'er befall;
Sighing, sinning, or forgiven,
Loving you through all.

Any heights of undreamed glory,
Any pits of shame;
Light or darkness in life's story,
Loving you the same.

Any failure or endeavor—
Dreams, or deeds to do,
Here—or in the far forever,
Deathless love of you!

* * * * *

When Swinburne Was "Cross."

At last we have some interesting gossip of Swinburne through The Boston Journal in an interview with Louise Chandler Moulton. Here is an extract:

> "I suppose you know Swinburne?"
>
> "Oh, yes, very well. Philip Marston asked him and others to meet me one night, and he was very disappointing. Indeed, he was actually cross. He sat near me and I could not get a pleasant word out of him. Something had upset him. So, later, I said to Philip: 'If that is your Swinburne I prefer to know him only through his poems. Why, he's nothing but a crosspatch.' 'Well,' Philip said, 'now I will have him come some night when only you and my sister and myself are present.' He did, and I never spent a more delightful evening. It was another Swinburne altogether. He read his poems and explained their origin to me, and he related his love affair, which he said would last forever. Many flirtations he had had, he said, but only one true love affair. Oh, it was exceedingly pleasant."

The idea of the world's magnificent singer talking about "flirtation!" He who wrote—

"Lean back and get some minutes' peace—
Let your head lean
Back to the shoulder, with its fleece
Of locks, Fanstine!"

We are real sorry that Mr. Swinburne was actually "cross," but glad that he redeemed himself by reciting his own poems on a later occasion.

* * * * *

A Rhyming Note.

Take thou this little rhyming note
In honest friendship given,
And be not one, content to float
'Twixt earth and boundless heaven.

But rising o'er all wrathful rods—
O'er worlds of thunder riven,
Take thou a high seat with the gods,
Or die in sight of heaven!

* * * * *

"The Confessions of a Publisher" might be the title of a book which would make interesting reading. Already some of the initiated are giving away their schemes for booming books, and it is almost an open secret that the advertising of what is called "The Successful Novel" has reduced many a publisher to the dire necessity of asking his author to invite him to dinner!

* * * * *

In Grub Street.

"Jones' new book takes the cake."
"Yes; but the trouble is, Jones can't get appointed receiver of the bakery!"

* * * * *

Seventeen rattlesnakes reported killed in a bunch, recently, in Liberty county. "Oh, Liberty; what crimes are committed in thy name!"

* * * * *

In Billville.

"Yonder's a successful author. He has just published a book and he's splittin' rails for his dinner!"

* * * * *

A Billville citizen who made enough to "take in" the Eternal City, wrote home recently: "I am in Rome, but looks like they've had a big fire here. More ruins than ever I seen before!"

* * * * *

Room for Christmas.

We eat Thanksgivin' Turkey
'Twell all han's had dey fill,
But bless de Goodness Gracious,
Dey's room fer Christmas still!

We roas' 'im ter contentmint,
En carve 'im fit ter kill;
But—glory halleluia,
Dey's room fer Christmas still!

En all de country's happy
En waitin' wid a will
Ter j'ine dat ringin' chorus—
"Dey's room fer Christmas still!"

* * * * *

Mrs. Moulton says of Stephen Phillips, of England, that he "gives great promise, having been crowned by the Royal Academy." But when did a crowning of the Royal Academy make a poet? Mr. Phillips is well enough, but we do not forget that it was royalty that crowned Alfred Austin.

* * * * *

A Private Circus.

"Br'er Williams is in de house yander hollerin' dat he seein' snakes en elephants!"

"Dat's de way wid 'im," replied Brother Dickey. "'Stidder 'vidin' his licker wid his fr'en's he whirl in en drink 't all hisse'f! He got de whole circus whilst we on de ragged aidge er de sideshow!"

Light in the Sky.

Honey, why you cryin'—
What kin make you sigh?
Rainbow is a-flyin'
Flags eroun' de sky!

Honey, why you cryin'?
Winter ain't fer long;
Mockin'bird is tryin'
Sweet notes of a song!

It may be, as saith one of the brethren, the world is so near heaven you can hear the angels sing, but—piano down here is good enough for us yet awhile.

Fills the Bill.

A correspondent wants to know if there's a chorus to the following:

"Life and Love
An' grace amazin';
This old world
An' next one blazin'!"

'Pears to us it's warm enough without a chorus. F. L. S.

TO STOP MURDER TIME HAS COME

Justice Whitfield Says It Must Cease in Mississippi.

DEATH SENTENCES AFFIRMED

Supreme Court Declines To Intervene in Cases Brought Before It, Two for Killing, One for Criminal Assault—Penitentiary Board Meets.

Jackson, Miss., December 3.—(Special.)—At its sitting yesterday evening the supreme court of Mississippi affirmed supreme court of Mississippi affirmed three death sentence cases, two ebing for murder and one for criminal assault. The 21st day of January was fixed as the date on which the legal hangings will take place. One life imprisonment case was also affirmed.

Albert Lewis, a negro, was convicted in the circuit court of Harrison county for the murder of City Marshal Richardson, of Gulfport. The fatal shot was fired by one of the two sons of Lewis, who participated in the tragedy, and the evidence clearly showed that there had been a conspiracy for the murder.

Tom Pollett was convicted in the circuit court of Yazoo county for the murder of James Taylor, committed on the 19th day of last March. The crime was committed during a quarrel over a boat.

Victor Johnson was convicted in the Harrison county circuit court of committing a criminal assault on his little 10-year-old stepdaughter.

In the case of Morris Huff v. the state, convicted of murder in Harrison county, and given a life sentence, the court held that the work of the bloodhounds in taking a trail from the scene of a crime and following it direct to the person suspected of the crime, forms a good circumstance for conviction, if coupled with other corroborative circumstances.

Over a dozen murder cases are still pending on the supreme court docket, and in commenting on the three affirmations yesterday Chief Justice Whitfield remarked from the bench that the time has arrived when murder must cease in Mississippi if the courts of the state have power to bring it about.

Penitentiary Board Meets.

The penitentiary board of control met today and employed sixteen sergeants who will have charge of the farm work on the places leased and owned by the state.

The report of the secretary for the month of November makes a rather unusual showing. There was not a single escape during the month, and only one death occurred. The total prison population is 1,045, and it is doubtful if there is a town of the same population in Mississippi that can show a better health record. Forty-three new prisoners were brought in during the month, the number being somewhat larger than usual, and evidences the fact that the circuit courts are being kept busy with criminal cases.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

It is reported on reliable authority that the H. Clay Pierce syndicate, which owns a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, the Mexican Central and the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railways, is negotiating with A. L. Stillwell and associates for the completed track and grade and concessions held in Mexico of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway.

Upon the application of Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, the widow of Collis P. Huntington, Surrogate Fitzgerald, of New York, has appointed William Halpin as appraiser under the inheritance tax law to value the estate for the purpose of taxation. The estate is said to be worth in the neighborhood of $70,000,000.

At Los Angeles, Cal., there has been completed at the Fulton engine works a huge telescope, minus the lenses, for the Lick Observatory, on Mount Hamilton. The steel frame work for the two 36-inch lenses weighs 8,000 pounds. The tube is forty inches in diameter and sixteen feet long.

Federal Judge D. E. Bryant, in the case of Mrs. Annie E. Snow, of California, who has brought suit for a one-eighteenth life interest in the Veatch survey, on which is situated all the gushers in the Beaumont field except eight or ten, has appointed Hon. Sinclair Tallaferro, of Houston, as receiver.

Judge Sanborn, of the federal court at South McAlester, Ind. T., has decided that after Indians become citizens they are still wards of the government and that after Indian territory shall be allotted and the Indians are voters it will still be a crime to sell whisky.

The navy department has received the following cablegram from Captain Perry, of the battle ship Iowa, who is in command of the United States naval forces on the isthmus of Panama, dated at Panama: "Shall reembark portion only to-Retain remainder for the present."

An indictment in three counts charging the use of the mails with intent to defraud has been reported by the United States grand jury against J. M. Fisher and F. L. Betts, brokers, doing business in Boston under the name of J. M. Fisher & Co.

The secretary of war has directed that the enlisted men undergoing instructions at the school for electrian sergeants at Ft. Monroe, Va., shall be sent without delay to the school of submarine defense at Ft. Totten, N. Y., and that the school at Ft. Monroe shall be discontinued.

Schooner Uriah W. Spaer (Myra W. Spear?) has been spoken by Atlantic City fishermen with sails and spars gone, making her way slowly toward New York. The schooner Myra W. Speer left Georgetown, S. C., November 23 for Patchogue.

At the request of Governor General Wood, of Cuba, the itinerary of the north Atlantic squadron has been changed so as to have the squadron at Havana during the Christmas holidays—from December 17 to 26. By that time General Wood will have returned to Havana.

The statement in a dispatch from Rome yesterday to the effect that Rev. Fathers O'Keefe and Malone, of the diocese of Denver, had made complaints to the pope against Bishop Matz is declared to be false by Rev. Father William O'Ryan, of Denver.

The Missouri supreme court yesterday refused the writ of prohibition in the Delmar race track case. This action allows Judge Zachritz, of the St. Louis circuit court, to enforce his writ of injunction issued last fall against the Delmar Jockey Club.

The Woodard and Shanklin horse sales have closed at Lexington. During the sale 259 horses were sold for $55,885, an average of about $215 per head.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

The International Tobacco Company has addressed the British public on the subject of the tobacco war. In about an hundred London and provincial journals there appeared a striking page advertisement appealing to patriotic British smokers to boycott American importations. The advertisement is supposed to have cost fully £7,000 for one day.

Official invistigations made by the municipal council, as to the number of unemployed in the various industries of Germany, reveal a rather worse condition of affairs than had already been intimated by the German press. The aggregate of unemployed in Germany reaches 500,000 men.

All the London newspapers which attacked General Buller for making the speech that led to his dismissal, now praise him for his reticence at the Devonian dinner and in effect thank him for not supplying his friends a stick to belabor the government.

TRAIN TO WORK ON MACON ROADS

Good Roads Special Goes There on January 13.

COUNCIL WILL COOPERATE

Members of Chamber of Commerce Are Also at Work for the Success of the Occasion—An Executive Committee Is Named.

Macon, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Hon. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association, was in the city today completing arrangements for the coming here of the Good Roads special train of the Southern railway, and a committee from the National Good Roads Association. Arrangements were completed at the chamber of commerve this morning the the Good Roads special will be here from January 13 to the 19th.

The county commissioners, the members of the city council, Mayor Bridges Smith and the members of the chamber of commerce have had the matter under way for several days and only today succeeded in getting a final date arranged with Mr. Moore for the good roads train. Invitations will be sent out to the farmers and others for a territory of 100 miles around Macon in all directions to be present during the week of the Good Roads special to this city. Preparations for the entertainment of the crowds that will gather here during that time are now under way.

Mr. Moore met a number of prominent men of the city at the chamber of commerce this morning and made a short talk on good roads. He prefaced his remarks with compliments for Macon and spoke in the highest terms of the beautiful wide streets of the city.

At a meeting of the city council tonight members of council pledged their support to the movement and will do all in their power, as individuals and as a body, for the success of the convention.

The members of the chamber of commerce are als oat work for the success of the occasion, and the outlook is good for large cowds here each day during the progress of the work of the good roads convention.

The following executive committee was appointed to arrange the details of the coming of the good roads special and committee from the National Good Roads Association: Captain I. B. English, chairman; Mayor Bridges Smith, G. M. Davis, W. H. Mansfield, John C. Eads, George A. Smith, president of the chamber of commerce; W. B. Sparks, C. E. Damour and A. B. Small.

The Southern railway has already announced a rate of one fare for the round trip from points within a radius of 100 miles of Macon for the occasions, and other roads will make similar concessions.

DUNHAM DIVORCE DECREED.

Marital Bonds of Railroad Man and Wife Severed.

Savannah, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) Among the divorce cases disposed of in the superior court today was that of Mrs. Sophie B. Dunham against her husband, Bradford Dunham, formerly general superintendent of the Plant system and a well-known railroad man.

Mrs. Dunham was given a first verdict last June and the verdict today was the final severance of the marital bonds.

The difference between Mr. and Mrs. Dunham developed while the parties were residing in this city, and Mrs. Dunham continued her residence here after the separation. In her petition the plaintiff stated that she and Mr. Dunham were married in Montgomery August 17, 1885, and that they lived together until August, 1900, when he abandoned her and refused longer to support her or their children, Ethel, aged 13, and William, aged 12.

She charged her husband with being abusive to her and using intemperate language, and that he charged her with acts of impropriety, which she denied.

WHITE PRIMARY WAS QUIET.

Mayor Chappell Renominated After Four Years in Office.

Columbus, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) The annual white primary for mayor and aldermen passed off very quietly today. Mayor L. H. Chappell, who has made Columbus such a splendid mayor for the past four years, was renominated, leading the entire ticket.

The following aldermanic ticket was nominated: L. A. Camp, Dr. J. I. Darby, E. J. Wynn, J. H. McKnight, J. L. Newman, F. M. Sommerkamp, Dr. J. T. Moncrief and L. T. Jones.

The only contest was in the fourth ward, where J. H. McKnight defeated Leo Loewenherz by 89 votes. Dr. J. I. Darby led the aldermanic ticket. He is comparatively a new comer, having moved here from Americus less than two years ago.

Nomination today is equivalent to election.

MRS. E. H. CALLOWAY IS DEAD.

Wife of Prominent Jurist Passes Away in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—The wife of Judge E. H. Calloway died this evening at their home on the Sand Hills.

She was a daughter of the late Major George Jones, a native of Alabama, but for years a resident of Newnan, Ga.

Mrs. Calloway is survived by her mother, who lived with her, two brothers, her husband and three children, the youngest only a week old today.

The mother had been doing well until today, when her condition suddenly became unfavorable and she sank rapidly. Her death was a profound shock to the family and the community. She was a lovable woman in the prime of life, a devoted wife and mother.

Owing to the absence of members of her family, the funeral will not occur until Thursday.

White Primary for Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., December 3.—(Special.)—Committees from the present city administration and Citizens' Club in conference today agreed upon December 13, as the day for holding a white primary to nominate mayor and councilmen. This meets the demands made by the Citizens' Club, and is one step toward harmony. Hon. A. M. Knight has given permission to use his name as a candidate for reelection to the mayoralty. The Citizens' Club has not named its man.

Live Wire Deals Death.

Decatur, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—Grant Clutchman, a workman in the Louisville and Nashville shops, was killed by electricity tonight. Clutchman volunteered to replace a live wire that was burning on the roof and threatened the shops with fire. As soon as Clutchman touched the wire the current passed through his body and he was instantly killed. He fell many feet to the ground, his body being horribly burned.

COMMITTEE FAILED TO REACH AN AGREEMENT

City's Committee Widely at Variance with Atkinson's Representations.

MAYOR IS INFORMED THAT MEETINGS ARE AT AN END

A Full Epitome of the Terms Proposed by Hoke Smith and Judge Hillyer to Messrs. Brandon and Spalding.

After several lengthy meetings the citizens' committee, composed of Messrs. Hoke Smith and Judge Hillyer, who were appointed by Mayor Mims to confer with H. M. Atkinson looking to some equitable basis of consolidation, has finished its labors. No definite agreement was reached. In fact, the representatives of the city and the Atkinson interests were so widely separated in their views that, even if the matter were not now up to the council committeee, it is improbable that they would have ever agreed, judging by the communications which passed between the two committees.

The proposition from Messrs. Smith and Hillyer to Messrs. Brandon and Spalding, briefly stated, embodied the following stipulations:

Proposal from City.

That the street railways should maintain the present line of roads with the same service now given; that they should at all times sell six tickets for 25 cents; that between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and 6 and 7 at night ticket should be sold for use between these hours at a rate of two for 5 cents; that school children be sold tickets at the same price to be used in going to and coming from school; that 5 cents should be the uniform fare on all lines now constructed or to be constructed within the city limits; that transfers should be given on all lines either on commutation tickets or fares; the company to pay an ad valorem tax at regular market value; also, that they be required to pay a license or occupation tax.

Lighting Plant Stipulation.

In regard to the lighting companies, the committee stipulated:

That the rate for municipal lighting be fixed by a commission composed of one appointed by the mayor, one by a member of the electric lighting company and one by the judge of the superior court; that the city should have the right, on the complaint of a private citizen, to invoke the action of a similar board to fix the charges of the company; the city to have the right to regulate the mode of furnishing lights; nothing in the foregoing to be construed to relieve the Atlanta Railway and Power Company from a payment of $50,000 in cash, or $2,500 per year, rent in case its cars are operated across the Whitehall street viaduct. If a consolidation of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company and the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company should take place, or if the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company absorb the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, or if the cars of any other line than those of the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company are operated across the Whitehall street viaduct, in that event the additional $50,000 cash charged, or $2,500 per year rental charged, shall be paid for the use of the Whitehall street viaduct.

It was on these conditions that consolidation was recommended. A formal letter, setting forth these stipulations, was sent to Messrs. Brandon and Spalding.

Reply of Corporation.

In reply Messrs. Spalding and Brandon took the position that the properties under consideration had been greatly overestimated; that many of them were outside of the city limits and were not paying running expenses. With this as a basis of argument the committee made the following proposal:

"With this in view, we suggest that the property be arbitrarily capitalized at $10,000,000, upon which the owners be allowed to earn the sum of 5 per cent after paying operating expenses and usual repairs and replacements, and that all sums above that be divided, 50 per cent to the city and 50 per cent to the owners of the property."

Committee Ceases Work.

When the views of Messrs. Spalding and Brandon were made known, the city's representatives decided that no conclusion could be reached and addressed the following letter, which sums up the situation, to Mayor Mims:

Atlanta, Ga., December 3, 1901.—Hon. Livingston Mims, Mayor of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Having been requested by you to confer with two representatives of the street railroads and electric lighting plants of Atlanta for the purpose of conferring to see if we could reach some equitable plan under which we would recommend to an approval of an ordinance to repeal section 1351-F of the city code of Atlanta, which refers to the consolidation of certain public utility corporations and provides for 5 per cent gross tax in case of consolidation, or a united management, we have met a number of times with Messrs. Brandon and Spalding, who represented in the conferences those companies. Mr. James L. Mayson was with us as attorney for the city, and Mr. L. Z. Rosser as attorney for the street railroad and electric companies.

We present herewith attached the proposition which we submitted to them, and also the proposition which they submitted to us. It will be observed that our views were far from being the same with reference to this matter.

Mr. Atkinson having submitted a proposition to the city council having arranged as a committee of the whole to consider this matter, we see little advantage to be obtained from furher conferences on our part with the representatives of the utility companies. We have, therefore, expressed this opinion to them, and the conference has been dissolved.

In retiring from this work we desire to call your attention to the fact that in the proposition which we submitted we though it necessary not only to guard the question of taxation, but, also, to guard the public in the services and charges to be made by the railroad companies, and also to guard them and the city against excessive rates or unfair treatment by the lighting company. We regarded this as most important.

If the street car companies are to be consolidated and the electric lighting companies are to be consolidated, there is no reason why the gas company should not also go into the consolidation. Street car transportation and lights are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the public, and we felt that no amount of taxation agreed upon by these companies would be sufficient excuse for giving to them the power without competition to charge the public for things the public must have such arbitrary rates as they may deem proper.

Regretting that our conference has not been successful, we remain very respectfully yours,

GEORGE HILLYER,
HOKE SMITH.

WILL CONSIDER SEWERS.

County Board Will This Morning Indorse Sewer Commission's Work. Reformatory Report.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners this morning the sewer problem will be up for consideration. It will be introduced by Commissioner Walter R. Brown, who will ask that the recommendations of the sewer commission be indorsed. This will be done, as the commissioners are a part of the sewer commission and assisted in forming the recommendations.

One of them is to the effect that the county clean all of the rubbish and underbrush from the sewer streams from the mouth of the sewers to the river. Commissioner Brown will request that this be done at once. The other recommendation is that the government be asked to appropriate a sum to extend the sewers leading to Fort McPherson and the federal prison.

Commissioner H. E. W. Palmer, chairman of the reformatory committee, will also submit a report in regard to that institution. He will report that the work has been delayed some on account of a delay in the arrival of some of the plumbing fixtures, but that the reformatory will be opened as soon as possible.

Don't forget to use a little Prickly Ash Bitters whenever the stomach or bowels are disordered. It quickly corrects such troubles and makes you feel bright and cheerful.

To Consolidate Fertilizer Mills.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—(Special.)—The initial steps for the consolidation of the independent fertilizer mills here was completed today by the filing of articles of incorporation of the reorganized Alabama Fertilizer Company, the subscribers being the owners of the two mills.

DEFENSE CALLS FOR BROUGHTON

Starter of Vice Crusade Is Asked To Testify for Defendants.

ATTORNEY T. W. RUCKER MAKES STATEMENT

Dr. Broughton Says He Considers His Subpoena a Huge Joke, and That He Has His Evidence Ready To Convict Parties Arraigned.

Dr. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, who recently started a crusade against vice in Atlanta, has been served with two subpenas, summoning him to appear as a witness for the defense in the cases which he and the anti-vice committee are prosecuting. This adds a unique feature to the crusade and gives promise of a highly interesting trial of the cases. They are set for a hearing tomorrow morning before Judge A. E. Calhoun in the city criminal court.

Attorney T. W. Rucker, who represents several of the defendants, was seen yesterday afternoon by a Constitution reporter and admitted that Dr. Broughton had been subpenaed for the defense.

"We expect to prove by the doctor," said he, "that he has simply been imposed on and that the wrong people have been arrested. All we need is his testimony and that of the committee. I am confident that the defendants will be cleared of the charges and after Dr. Broughton hears the facts I think he will gladly ask for their vindication. We want him as a witness, as we intend to establish the innocence of the defendants by his evidence, that is all."

Dr. Broughton was questioned in reference to the matter last night, and said:

"I have received two subpenas for the defense. I consider them simply as a piece of mud. I regard them as a huge joke. We have all of our evidence prepared and are ready to proceed with the trial of the cases. We are now waiting on the court to call them. This is a serious matter with me and I mean business. It was not necessary to serve me with subpenas. I owuld have attended court without being summoned. I intended leaving the city this week, but have remained at home for the express purpose of appearing in court."

Dr. Broughton was informed of what Attorney Rucker said in regard to his having been imposed upon, and as to that being proved by his own testimony.

He replied:

"They expect to prove by my own evidence that I have been imposed upon, eh? They must think I am out in the woods."

Colonel W. S. Thomson and Attorney Walter Ethridge have been engaged to assist Solicitor Eugene Black in the prosecution.

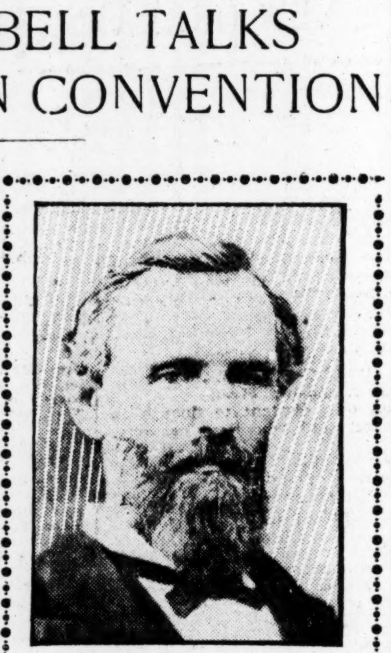
SENATOR H. P. BELL TALKS OF SECESSION CONVENTION

A large audience gathered last night in the hall of representatives to listen to an address delivered by Hon. Hiram P. Bell, senator of the thirty-ninth district. Senator Bell's subject was the Georgia secession convention, of which he was a member. He is now one of the very few living representatives who sat in that convention, and his mind is as clear today about the details of it all as if it had taken place last year. An intimate colleague of the men who make the history of Georgia and the south in those turbulent days, he possesses a wonderful fund of knowledge that he relates in a most interesting style.

Senator Bell handles any subject that he speaks on in a masterful and eloquent manner, but in telling of the confederacy he stands without an equal. Those who heard him last night probably got more southern history and historical incidents than they could ever gather from books.

Senator Bell handled his theme from the very beginning and went over the history leading up to the convention before he described the incidents of that interesting event.

In closing, Senator Bell said that he only knew of seven surviving members of that convention. The large audience that heard him last night was delighted with the address. Representative Park, of Greene, introduced a resolution thanking Senator Bell for his eloquent address. Speaker Pro Tem. Ellis, of the senate, presided over the joint meeting, and took occasion to thank Senator Bell before Mr. Park's resolution was adopted.



HON. HIRAM P. BELL,
Senator from the thirty-ninth, who spoke last night at the capitol on the Secession Convention.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE ITS REAL VALUE.

It is a pleasure to call attention to a sewing machine the worth of which can never be approximated with any degree of accuracy.

The only make which measures fully up to its high requirements in every particular is the celebrated light running No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. This noted machine can be seen at the sales room, 71 Whitehall street, where experienced salesmen are always in attendance. Even a child can learn to operate this machine, it being so simple in construction and light running.

FOR SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

Society for the Uplifting of the Social Status Is Formed.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a State Social Improvement Society for the state of Georgia. Sixty names have been enrolled for membership, including physicians, ministers, lawyers, educators, business men and others. It is the object of the promoters of this society to form an organization for the study and investigation of all social questions that affect the human race. Taking up the more important questions first, such as consumption, insanity, crime, marriage laws, child labor, uniform laws in different states, education, physical development and prevention of disease.

Bringing together men of all the professions, business and labor interests of the state to discuss these questions from their various standpoints and interests.

Competent committees will be appointed to study these different questions and report at annual meetings their conclusions and investigations with recommendations as to best methods of preventing, correcting and controling the various evil influences that tend to degenerate the human race physically, morally and intellectually. A meeting will be held on Friday and Saturday, December 13 and 14, 1901, in the city of Atlanta to effect a permanent organization, at which time a constitution and by-laws will be adopted and officers elected for the ensuing year. All persons interested in such an organization and work are invited to attend. Some eight or ten papers on important subjects will be read during the meeting. It is hoped that all parts of the state will be well represented. Responses have been received from Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Milledgeville, Rome, etc.

The organization will be strictly nonsectarian, non-political and founded on the broad principle of justice to all and for the benefit of mankind.

CHARTER AMENDMENT TABLED BY SENATE

Only Fourteen Votes Were Cast in Favor of the Measure.

COMMITTEE REPORTED BILL FAVORABLY AGAIN

Hearing Was Followed by Debate on Floor of Senate, Led by Senator Howell for the Bill and Senator Ellis Against It.

Upon motion of Senator Howell, after a discussion lasting almost the entire session, the bill providing for an amendment to the city charter of Atlanta so as to give the city the right to levy an increased occupation tax upon public utilities occupying the streets of the city, was tabled by the senate, the bill not having received enough votes to pass it, and this course being adopted to withhold the vote, which would have been fatal to the bill.

The argument on the bill was first taken up before the special judiciary committee of the senate at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and lasted until 10:30, the senate having taken half an hour recess for the purpose of giving the committee time to get through. Arguments were made by members of the city government, and by representatives of the street car interests, and at 10:30 o'clock the committee adjourned to report to the senate.

Through Chairman Stone the committee made a report to the effect that the committee had no further report to make on the matter, and that the former favorable report should stand.

The debate for and against the measure then began in the senate, and at its conclusion Senator Howell called for the ayes and nays.

The vote for the substitute was as follows:

Ayes—Senators Cann, Grantland, Hamrick, Harrell, Herndon, Johnson, Lyndon, McAfee, Smiley, Smith, Stewart, Stone, Walker and Williams—14.

Nays—Senators Allen, Baker, Bush, Carter, Chappell, Daniel, Ellis, Ford, Hardaway, Hayes, Hopps, Jarnagin, Newton, Norman, Tatum and Yopp—16.

Absent and not voting—13.

Senator Howell, before the vote was announced, called attention to the fact that many senators were absent from the chamber. He thought the bill should be acted on by a full senate, and he moved that it be tabled. This was agreed to.

Debate in the Senate.

Senator Ellis, of the Twenty-second, in opening against the measure, said he opposed any bill intended to put a tax upon corporations otherwise than ad valorem.

"Has it come to pass that out of cities anarchy is to rear its cruel head?" Mr. Ellis asked. He declared no such measure had ever emanated from any country county in the state. Mr. Ellis contended that the bill was not wholly a local one, but would affect other than local interests. He declared it would keep foreign capital out of the state. He declared it dangerous to give any city the right of unlimited taxation.

Senator Howell, in defending the substitute, said he had opposed the original measure that came from the house because it went further than ever was intended in the Garrett-Pierce resolution of the council.

"That resolution, in accordance with the exact terms of which this bill has now been drawn, was passed on the 15th day of last July," Mr. Howell said, "in the midst of a heated political campaign, by a unanimous vote of the city council."

The resolution was then read by the secretary of the senate. This resolution Mr. Howell said had been agreed to by the very parties who were now opposing the measure drawn under it.

Mr. Ellis asked whether Mr. Howell referred to the telegraph and telephone companies, too, as agreeing to the measure.

"They knew the resolution was under consideration," Mr. Howell replied, "yet no word of opposition was raised against it."

In reply to the charge that the bill was drastic and would drive away foreign capital, Mr. Howell said it had not done so in the case of Savannah, which has the same identical provision in its charter. Savannah, he asserted, was one of the first and most progressive cities in the state.

Purely a Local Measure.

The bill was distinctly a local one, he said. The matter had been fully gone over by the city council. He had exerted every possible influence to get for the people all the rights to which they are entitled.

Mr. Howell said assurance had been given to the people of Atlanta that action looking to legislation of this kind would be taken. It was pledged by the attorneys representing these corporations, and by the officials of the corporations themselves.

"Doesn't the gentleman know that there is a committee now working night and day trying to get a percentage for the city?" Mr. Ellis asked.

"There is a proposition now pending between these companies and the city council," Mr. Howell said, "by which the city seeks to secure payment for the use of its streets. But unless this measure is passed that proposition won't be worth the paper it is written on."

The desire was, Mr. Howell said, to put the people of the city on the same basis as those with whom they are trading. There was another colloquy between Mr. Ellis and Mr. Howell on the subject of what corporations were included in the bill. Mr. Howell asserted that it applied only to such public utility corporations as use the city's streets.

"We only ask that which was promised us in good faith," Mr. Howell said. "We ask you to ratify that which was promised the people of Atlanta."

Mr. Ellis here asserted that a majority of city council wanted this matter held up. On the contrary, Mr. Howell said, the Garrett-Pierce resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of the city council, and the records will so show, and this substitute tracks that.

The proposed amendment, he said, was taken verbatim from the charter of Savannah which had been confirmed by the supreme court. He denied that the people would or could be harsh or vicious or unjust under the measure asked for.

Senator Cann for It.

Senator Cann, of the first, spoke in favor of the bill, supporting it, he said, tor from the thirty-fifth had asked its passage, and he supported it, too, because cause it was a local bill and the senator rom the thirty-fith had asked its passage, and he supported it, too, because there was no injustice sought to be done anyone by the bill. Senators had been deceived, he said, by the specious argument that this bill seeks to tax franchises. Under this bill, he declared, the people of Atlanta would have no right to tax franchises. Mr. Ellis asked Mr. Cann his reason for desiring to give Atlanta the right of unlimited taxation. Mr. Cann denied the city would have the right of unlimite dtaxation. Supreme court decisions prevent the levying of a prohibitory tax on anyone. He contended the people had the right to do as they please with reference to the corporations.

"When you talk of a limit," he said, "who is to fix that limit; the corporations who are affected by it, or the city council who represent the people?"

Mr. Howell at this point secured unanimous consent to amend the bill by inserting the words "reasonable and just" in the proposed new clause just before the word "fees." This amendment offered at the suggestion of Senator Grantland made the proposed amendment to the city charter read as follows:

"Provided, however, that neither the limitation of $200 nor that of $50 upon licenses or occupation taxes as found in preceding sentences shall apply to persons or corporations owning or operating public utilities, such as street railway companies, electric light companies, gas companies, telephone companies, telegraph companies and similar companies which occupy or use in part the streets or public places or any portions thereof in said city, but as to such persons or corporations the mayor and general council of said city shall have the right and power to fix and collect such just and reasonable fees, charges or tax therefrom as they may deem expedient for the safety, benefit, convenience and advantage of said city."

Concluding Arguments.

Senator Grantland said with that amendment he would support the bill. If there was any effort to impose a tax that was not just and reasonable, the courts, he said, could prevent it.

Senator Ellis claimed that these words did not in anywise change the effect of the bill. He held that the decision of the supreme court wit hreference to the prohibitory tax did not apply to corporations. The measure, he declared, would act like a sword of Damocles hanging over the coporations in such a manner that the city could compel them to do whatever it willed.

Senator Hamrick said that many had asked the committee to make an unfavorable report, but it had not seen fit to do so. If the bill is approved by the senator from the thirty-fifth, by the representatives from Fulton, by the mayor and by the attorneys for the city, there was no good reason, he declared, why the senate should not pass it.

Senator Chappell, of the twenty-fourth, concluded in opposition to the bill. He said the only argument that had been advanced in favor of it was that it was a local measure. He declared it was not merely a local measure, but that its effect would be more far-reaching than any one imagined. He opposed it as a bad precedent.

Senator Herndon then called the previous question. Several senators who had asked questions on the subject under discussion were out of the senate chamber when the vote was taken. The yeas and nays were called with the result already stated, and the bill was tabled before the vote was announced.

Argument Before Committee.

The special judiciary committee of the senate met at 9 o'clock in the speaker's room for the purpose of permitting a hearing upon the bill. The attorneys for the street railway interests and other representatives of these and other corporations, Mayor Mims and a number of councilmen were present at the hearing.

Mayor Mims first spoke in favor of the bill. "It is a matter of great importance to the city to have just such a measure as is here proposed. It is a measure the council was united upon; it is a matter we have a great need for."

He spoke of the fact that the city was limited in its power to tax public utilities. The city needed some method by which it could justly tax these public utilities, he said. All objectionable matters had been stricken from the bill, he said, and it seemed to him a united council should come to unite in that request for the privilege asked in this bill.

"I feel, representing the city, that there is no measure of greater importance to the city. It is fair and just, not only to the city, but to the corporations themselves. It is a measure against which until very recently I have heard no complaint.

Spalding Against It.

Jack J. Spalding, representing the street railway interests, first spoke in opposition to the bill. He expressed great surprise that the bill had been brought up at all.

"We oppose it," he said, "because it means annihilation and destruction."

The street railroads of the city pay $45,000 a year in taxes, he said. They did not merely make returns, but their property was assessed for taxation. He declared that the people in the last city election had turned down the candidates who were for this legislation.

"Was not the sole issue in that election competition?" Mayor Mims asked.

"No, sir, it was not," Mr. Spalding replied, "for at that time one of the companies had sold out its property."

Mr. Spalding contended that all property owners should be treated alike. He cited The Constitution, capitalized at $1,000,000, and The Journal, at $800,000. Does anybody contend that they should be taxed on their full capitalization? he asked. That, he asserted, would be putting a tax on the brains and enterprise of the people who built these papers up. The same rule, he said, should be applied to other enterprises.

He declared the measure would stop capital from coming here and that it was bad in principle.

Captain Howell Speaks.

Senator Howell said reference having been made to the last election, he would like to hear from Captain Howell, then elected as councilman from the seventh ward, as to whether this bill was in any way involved.

"My friend, Mr. Spalding, is specious in his arguments," Captain Howell said. "He seems to think somebody wants to get hold of his property for the purpose of outraging it. Mr. Atkinson himself was not opposed to this measure when the matter came up in council; there was not a person in Atlanta who opposed it."

Captain Howell said when the present city charter was adopted there was no public utility in the city. He had favored, he said, giving everyone who desired it a right to build a street railroad. Mr. Atkinson, he declared, knew council favored this measure and would ask for it, when he bought his last street railway property.

"What I want," Captain Howell said, "is the right for the city to make every citizen pay taxes equally on all their property. It makes no difference whether the capital comes from Boston or Baltimore or anywhere else, when it gets here it is Atlanta capital."

Luther Rosser, representing the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, said that Mr. Atkinson knew this bill was pending when he bought these properties, but trusted to the fairness of the legislature not to pass any such act. He said council had asked the legislature in so far as it could do so to hold up this measure seeking to tax corporations. The substitute, he said, was a part of the original bill and the request applied to it also. The danger was in the changing of council there was no way of telling who would be there, and some future council would be liable to abuse the privilege granted in this bill.

Mr. Atkinson's Views.

H. M. Atkinson said this whole affair was nothing but a contest between a handful of anarchists, a handful of populists, who were seeking to oppress corporations. He spoke of having brought $3,000,000 to this city and distributed it. He expected to bring more, but said the passage of such a measure would obstruct and hinder the carrying out of the plans now on foot. It is a danger, he said, that capital will not subject itself to. Speaking of those city officials who were urging the measure, he said:

"God Himself could not satisfy that man or that one," pointing to Councilman Kontz and Mayor Mims.

City Attorney J. L. Mayson made the concluding argument for the bill. The bill, he asserted, should be dealt with on its merits and irrespective of any arbitration that was in progress or anything else. It was difficult he said to find out what kind of a bill the corporation people do want. The conclusion he had reached was that they did not want to pay any taxes at all. They know they do not pay taxes on all their property, he asserted. He asked what good is foreign capital here or anywhere else unless it pays its propotion of the taxes. It's the little fellow who pays the taxes, he declared, while the big one dodges them.

T. B. Felder, representing the Standard Telephone Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, made a brief argument in conclusion against the measure. He thought telegraph and telephone companies must be put into the bill inadvertently. He ridiculed the idea of senatorial courtesy, where the principle as this is involved. He declared the measure was just as drastic as the one which came from the house, and should be defeated.

The hearing before the committee was concluded with a brief colloquy between Morris Brandon and City Attorney Mayson.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN EXPERIENCED job printer and compositor wants employment; will go anywhere. Address W. H. Pitman, 9½ N. Broad st., Atlanta.

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A REFINED, cultured northern lady of experience desires a position as companion for lady; best references. Address Miss Martha Post, 172 Capitol ave.

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SHORT ITEMS CONCERNING MEN AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

AN ELECTION WAS HELD YESTERDAY for mayor and council of the township of Battle Hill and practically the entire voting population of the place came out. Dr. Whitehead, the well-known physician, was elected mayor and Fred Lange, W. W. Smith, M. M. Anderson, G. W. Walker and E. L. Garrett were chosen to council. The citizens of Battle Hill took an active interest in the election.

THE LECTURE OF GARRETT P. Serviss, which occurs tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Lecture Association, will draw an unusually large audience. Mr. Serviss is a magnetic speaker, who has mastered the art of holding the attention of a miscellaneous audience to a scientific theme. The talks given by Mr. Serviss always leave definite impressions with the hearers. Incidental to the instructiveness of the lecture, many pleasant incidents are related. The lecture will be beautifully illustrated.

THE BAINBRIDGE STATE BANK, at Bainbridge, in Decatur county, was yesterday appointed a state depository by Governor Candler.

SECRETARY OF STATE PHIL COOK yesterday granted a charter to the Bank of Chipley, at Chipley, in Harris county. The capital stock of the new bank is $25,000.

MAJOR EDWARD PARSON, A RESIDENT of Atlanta since the latter fifties, a fearless, dauntless confederate soldier for four years, a hard worker for the good of Atlanta when only Sherman's ash heap marked the place of the prosperous town of today, is quite ill at St. Joseph's Infirmary, whither he was taken Sunday by J. B. Roberts and Captain George Drummond, two of his long-time friends. Major Parson is nearly 80 years of age and is quite weak and well exhausted.

THE REMAINS OF MRS. W. R. C. Kold passed through Atlanta yesterday accompanied by her husband and daughter, a mere child. Mrs. Kolb died Sunday afternoon at her home near Meridian, Miss., after an illness of a month. Her home, originally, was near Orange Court House, Virginia, and it was to that point the body was taken for interment.

MRS. J. H. LOYD IS QUITE ILL AT her home on Piedmont avenue, near Baker street. Mrs. Loyd is suffering from typhoid fever and her condition is considered critical. Her husband is a locomotive engineer and runs out of Evansville, Indiana. Telegrams were sent him yesterday, calling for his immediate return home. Mr. Loyd was for years connected with the old East Tennessee road and has manw friends and acquaintances in and near Atlanta.

DETECTIVE BILL JONES, KNOWN the country over among men of the secret line as the swamp fox of Georgia, came up from Florida yesterday afternoon, where he has been working for two weeks past on a daring, bold and successful safe robbery.

HON. W. T. NEWMAN, JUDGE OF the United States court, the United States marshal and the other figures of the United States court, are now in Columbus grinding out judgments, decisions and decrees. The United States building in Atlanta is practically deserted at present.

CAPTAIN JAMES WRIGHT, OF THE United States secret service department, has just received a new counterfeit $2 bill, which is said by money handlers to be decidedly dangerous. Only persons trained to a quick detection of dissimilarity between the good and the bad are apt to recognize the new bill as a counterfeit.

JESSIE STEWART, THE WOMAN who was ill and who was refused admission into the Hospital for Incurables, was given a home at the Baptist Tabernacle home yesterday by Mrs. W. H. Weeks. Chief Ball had not made application to this institute, because he felt that the woman ought to go to a hospital for treatment, as she is in a dying condition. Mrs. Weeks telephoned Chief Ball that the poor woman could have a shelter, food and medicine at the Tabernacle home as long as she lived, and when she died she would be decently buried.

WHEN THE STORY OF THE DESTITUTE family at No. 341 Little street was read in yesterday's Constitution, it was not many hours before a number of charitable citizens went to their relief. Food, fuel, clothing and furniture was furnished the family and last night they were warm and comfortable. Another case of destitution has come to the attention of the chief of police. It is at No. 106 South Boulevard, where a woman, a Mrs. Henley, is bedridden and in need of food and fuel.

THE QUAKER QUARTET, OF PHILADELPHIA, made a decided hit at the Y. M. C. A. hall Monday night, and a more appreciative audience has never gathered in Atlanta. The programme of the evening was a particularly pleasing one, and every number was encored. Mr. Lucey, the impersonator with the company, formerly lived in Atlanta and is well known in literary, musical and dramatic circles.

PROFESSOR M. L. BRITTAIN, SUPERINTENDENT of the county school system, has returned from a two days' tour of the county in the interest of the schools. He made an effort to establish a new school in the extreme northern portion of the county in Oak Grove district. Monday night he held a conference with several citizens of that section and discussed the matter. He thinks the chances are favorable for the materialization of plans for the proposed school in the near future.

S. C. COLQUITT, A BIG CATTLE dealer of Geneva, Ga., was in the city yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the farm of Hon. Walter R. Brown, located near Atlanta. He was in search of information that would be valuable in the raising of cattle. Mr. Colquitt formerly resided her.

A DEFECTIVE FLUE CALLED THE fire department to 11 Beerman street at 11:05 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished before damage to any extent was done.

ARGUMENT WAS BEGUN YESTERDAY in the case of Oakland City against the Central of Georgia Railroad Company. The case will probably go to the jury today. Oakland City is seeking to enjoin the railroad from using a strip of land about a quarter of a mile in length on the east side of the railroad tracks in that place. The town claims the land as a road, while the railroad claims it as its right of way and recently started to lay a track on it. Oakland City is represented by Attorneys Pendleton and Pettigrew and the railroad is represented by Attorneys Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and Howell Erwin.

GOVERNOR-ELECT A. J. MONTAGUE has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the Virginia Society of Georgia in Atlanta on the evening of Monday, January 20, in celebration of General Robert E. Lee's birthday. Mr. M. N. Mitchell, president of the society, was in Richmond yesterday and arranged the details for Mr. Montague's trip. The invitation was extended to Mr. Montague before he was nominated for governor and although he will be very busy the first month of his administration, he will keep his engagement in Atlanta.

CURES RHEUMATISM

Bone Pains, Swollen Joints, Aching Back.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) kills or destroys the poison in the blood which causes the awful agonies of rheumatism or neuralgia, thus making a permanent cure. **If you have** aching bones, swollen joints and muscles, pains in the back and shoulder blades, difficulty in moving the fingers, toes or arms and legs, or if the pains and aches are shifting from one part of the body to any other part of the body, then Botanic Blood Balm will make a perfect, permanent cure by **changing the nature of the blood,** making it pure and rich, thus giving a healthy blood supply to the affected parts. Relief is felt after a few doses. Hundreds of cases of 40 to 50 years standing cured by Blood Balm. Most of these cured cases had taken Blood Balm as a last resort, after doctors, patent medicines and mineral waters had failed but Blood Balm cured them and it is especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases. Botanic Blood Balm is the very remedy for rheumatism, the result of mercury and contagious blood poison. Druggists. $1 per large bottle. ☞ To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by briefly describing your trouble and writing Blood Balm Co., 105 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. Special free medical advice also given.

SIGN PAINTING.

WELLS SIGN CO., sign painters; signs, banners, flags; shipped anywhere. 3½ North Broad street. Bell 'phone 509.

FOR RENT--Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of city; call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 88 South Forsyth street.

SEND for weekly rent bulletins, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad. tf

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Two of those new stores in the Inman block on Mitchell street, well suited for wholesale or retail business; for price call on M. L. Thrower, 88 South Forsyth st. 10-26-tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—A married couple or two young men to board with private family in front room. 840 Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED—Comfortable rooms and excellent board for a few young men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy street.

NICE ROOMS and good board can be had at 183 Whitehall st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Southern Architect and Building News" invaluable in securing information in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga. tf

URGES DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Secretary Wilson Speaks to the Live Stock Association.

Chicago, December 3.—Delegates from Canada and from nearly every state in the union were in attendance at the opening convention of the International Live Stock Association today.

The gathering adopted what was said to be the first resolution based on President Roosevelt's message. These resolutions commended the president's attitude toward the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and urged congress to a serious consideration of the question.

The feature o fthe day's session was the address of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. His topic was "Mixed Live Stock Husbandry." He said:

"A well arranged system of rotation contributes greatly to maintaining the uniform fertility of the soil, and is also the readiest means by which to get rid of insect pests.

"The department of agriculture is searching the world over for plants that may be useful in several states and territories of the union, to be used as features in systems of rotation. Where a locality becomes addicted to the habit of growing one crop year after year, the average soil deteriorates unless fertilizers are applied, whether the crop be cotton or wheat or whatever is sold from the soil.

"The department of agriculture is trying to find markets for the products of thedairy and for many other things in foreign countries. Wherever we go, whether east, west or south, we meet representatives of European countries as competitors who buy the grains of the northwest and turn them into dairy products upon which they make a fine profit in addition to maintaining the fertility of their soils. It is transfer of plant food from our country to theirs, it is an acknowledgment that we lack either the skill or the enterprise to use our raw material to the best advantage. The hastening poverty of many soils where grains are grown for sale, admonishes us that we must stop selling plant food in the shape of grain that are raw material for other nations."

Chief interest for breeders centered today in the winner of the grand championship for steer or spayed heifer of the show. There were three competing breeds, Hereford, Short Horn and Angus, but in the final judging the Short Horns were eliminated. The winning animal is Woods Principal, a Hereford yearling shown by George P. Henry, of Goodenow, Ill. This animal weighed 1,645 pounds.

Brush with Insurgents.

Manila, December 3.—Colonel Wints' column has had a sharp brush with forty insurgents in the Sipa mountains, killing several of them and burning fourteen cuartels.

THE
HUMAN BODY
In Health and Disease

A new book containing the latest scientific discoveries and anatomical wonders, relating to men and their special complaints. Nothing obscene or objectionable, but published **for Men Only.** Fully explaining everything and superbly illustrated with **STRIKING COLORED PICTURES.**

Points the way to treatment at home for all obstacles to marriage. Positively invaluable to all men who suffer from depleted nerve force or drains on the system, caused by excesses, improper habits, worry or overwork. Sent by mail in plain sealed cover for ten cents. **Address the Author, naming this paper.**

W. COURTNEY, F. S. Sc.,
P. O. Drawer 468, Buffalo, N. Y.

FELTZ FOUGHT LIKE GOAT AND LOST MILL ON A FOUL

Baltimore, December 3.—"Joe" Tipman, of Baltimore, was awarded the decision on a foul over "Tommy" Feltz, the 18-year-old bantam, of Brooklyn, in the thirteenth round of a twenty-round fight before the Knickerbocker Athletic Club tonight. It was a hot fight from start to finish. Both men landed hard and often, and both were guilty of repeated fouling, with Feltz the greater offender. Feltz gave away about 10 pounds in weight, and it was apparent that he was fighting under a big handicap. He landed repeatedly on Tipman's wind, but the latter took the punishment gamely and came back with stiff blows on the face and head, which seemed to trouble Feltz considerably.

In the thirteenth round Feltz buted Tipman in the stomach, while they were in a clinch, and the referee awarded the bout to Tipman.

A number of sporting men from Savannah, Ga., including T. O. McBride, president of the Savannah Athletic Club, were here with Feltz.

MORNINGSTAR IS NO MATCH FOR SLOSSON AT BILLIARDS

New York, December 3.—Two matches were played in the international billiard tournament in the Madison Square Garden concert hall this afternoon and evening. Despite the rain and snow storm there was a fair attendance, a great many women being among the spectators.

In the evening George F. Slosson, of this city, met Ora C. Morningstar, of Rochester, Ind., and ran out his 400 points while Morningstar was making 165. Morningstar had a good deal of hard luck, the balls rolling badly for him.

The afternoon game was between Leonard Howison, of Brookville, Canada, and General Sutton, of Chicago, who was beaten in the opening game last night by Louis Barutel, the French expert. Howison's best effort was 32, while Sutton, with some beautiful all-round play, went twice above the 40 mark and he won out with a score of 400 to Howison's 237, making an average of a little better than 10.

WALTHOUR IS ANXIOUS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

In New York they are counting upon victory for Bobby Walthour and Archie McEachern in the six-day cycle race which starts next Sunday night at midnight, and this in spite of the fact that the race has tewnty teams in line and each formed of good material, tried and true performers in long distance races.

On merit Walthour will have a grand chance in the contest, for McEachern is a royal mate nd hs not been known to lose lap except through misfartune, in the six-day races run in the past several years.

Walthour is more than anxious about ris race at the Coliseum Thursday night. Once that is over he will sigh with relief. He awnts no accident to happen, and is anxious to gain the victory.

The Thursday evening programme consists of a mile amateur race, an Australian pursuit race between Billy Jones and Charlie Mallory and the great motor-paced race in three five-mile heats between Walthour and Bowler. The latter rider promises Walthour a hard race.

The building will be as warm as toast by tomorrow night, no matter what the temperature may be outdoors.

Yesterday a number of people made inquiries in person and by phone for box and reserved seats and half of the boxes and several hundred reserved section tickets had been engaged last night.

NEW ORLEANS

TALENT FOUND WINNERS VERY DIFFICULT TO PICK

New Orleans, December 3.—Weather cloudy; track heavy. Favorites showed poor form, Gilsando and Banish being the only ones to score. In the steeplechase Jockey A. Johnson, who was carded to ride Divertisement, turned up at the scales drunk and Hays was substituted. Johnson was set down for thirty days by the stewards. Three car loads of horses arrived from Benning this morning.

FIRST RACE—Mile, selling: Dorothy Lee, 103 (Nutt), 10 to 1, won; Ida Penzance, 104 (Dominick), 5 to 1, second; Pirate's Queen, 100 (Otis), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Fake, 102 (Lyne), 7 to 2, won; Kaloma, 90 (Cochran), 9 to 2, second; Ed Gartland II, 99 (Gormley), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½.

THIRD RACE—Steeplechase, short course: Gilsando, 135 (Hunt), 2 to 1, won; Divertisement, 130 (Hays), 8 to 1, second; Danger Line, 130 (Ellison), 3 to 1, third. Time, 3:13¼.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, mile: Banish, 112 (T. Dean), 2 to 1, won; Bean, 98 (Helgeson), 11 to 2, second; Elsie Bramble, 117 (T. O5Brien), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, mile and a quarter: Judge Steadman, 106 (T. O'Brien), 6 to 1, won; Woodtrice, 106 (Coburn), 2 to 1, second; Ben Chance, 108 (Munroe), even, third. Time, 2:16½.

SIXTH RACE—Mile: Little Scout, 105 (Coburn), 13 to 5, won; King Tatius, 98 (R. Steele, 15 to 1, second; Dandola, 107 (Dominick), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½.

Entries at New Orleans.

First Race—Five furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling: Hat Mitchell, 98; Colonel Stone, Eliza Dillon, Meme Wastell, Lady Brockway, 101; Cadet, Man, The Baston, 103; Little Emmy, 105; Marcos, 110; O'Hagen, 112.

Second Race—Mile and three-eighths, selling: *ElGhor, 94; *Admetus, 98; Judge Steadman, 101; Swordsman, 106.

Third Race—Handicap, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs: Puryear, 95; Serpent, 98; Siphon, 100; Postillion, 103; Kaloma, 104.

Fourth Race—Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, mile and 70 yards: Farmer Bennett, 90; Jessie Jarboe, 94; Joe Dougherty, 95; Uterp, 103; Malay, 107; Petit Maitre, 109.

Fifth Race—All ages, 6 furlongs: Lou Woods, 90; Sad Sam, 99; Tatar, Choice, Ortrud, Ben Frost, 102; Sig Levy, 104; Watercrest, 105; Olea, 107; If You Dare, 109; Braw Law, Royal Sterling, 110.

Sixth Race—Selling, 3-year-olds, mile: *Woodstick, 94; John Bull, Sara Gamp, Gray Dally, 96; *Little Elkin, 97; *Haldee, 98; Frank M., 100; Jim Nap, Dalkeith, 104; Empress of Beauty, Arak, 105; Syncopated Sandy, 107.

* Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

"REGULARS" WON AGAIN.

Results of the Bowling Tournament at Jack Wilson's Last Night. Games for Tonight.

The second night of the bowling tournament at Jack Wilson's proved even more of a success than the first night. The "Regulars" kept up their good work and succeeded in improving on their score of the first night. From the two games played it looks as if they will give the other teams a hard fight for first place.

The two games played last night were: "Regulars" versus "Juniors," won by "Regulars"—275 to 215.

"City Selected" versus "Wholesale Dry Goods," won by "City Selected"—262 to 241. This game was very close until the last two frames, when the "City Selected" walked away from their opponents.

The tournament continues tonight, the games scheduled being "Stars" versus "Juniors" and "Commission" versus "Regulars."

MANY LIVE BIRDS FALL AT FOREST CITY RANGE

Savannah, Ga., December 3.—(Special.) The second events of the shoot at live birds upon the invitation of Dr. F. C. Wilson were contested today at the Forest City Gun Club's traps east of the city. The shooting was not quite so good as yesterday because of the high wind. Three events were contested this morning. The following were the results:

First Event, Ten Birds—Birmingham killed 9, Bilkins 9, Billy 8, Martin 10, H. P. Collins 7, J. T. Anthony 10, A. W. Dubray 9, Dr. F. C. Wilson 9, Desmond 10, Waters 9.

Second Event, Ten Birds—J. T. Anthony killed 9, A. W. Dubray 10, Dr. F. C. Wilson 10, P. Desmond 8, Waters 10, B. W. Sperry 9, Birmingham 9, F. Holland 9, W. Rawson 7, Martin 9, H. P. Collins 8, H. M. Clapp 10.

Third Event, Ten Birds—Anthony killed 10, A. W. Dubray 9, Wilson three shots and retired, Waters 10, Birmingham 9, Billy 9, Collins withdrew, after six shots, H. M. Clapp withdrew, after four shots.

AT OAKLAND

SIX FAVORITES GO DOWN BEFORE THE OUTSIDERS

San Francisco, December 3.—Fitzkanet was the only favorite to win at Oakland today, and there were several surprises. Rain fell most of the afternoon and the track was very sloppy. O'Connor got away well with Lapidus, a 15 to 1 shot, in the opening event and he led all the way, beating Marelco and Water Scratch. Muresca and Glendenning were the heavily played horses in the third race, but Botany came from behind, beating the latter.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs, selling: Lapidus, 108 (O'Connor), 12 to 1, won; Marello, 109 (Mounce), 5 to 1, second; Water Scratch, 105 (Buchanan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾.

SECOND RACE—Eleven-sixteenths mile, selling: Edinborough, 117 (L. Jackson), 3 to 1, won; Flamero, 114 (Mounce), 4 to 5, second; J. Boggs, 114 (Howson), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½.

THIRD RACE—Futurity course, 2-year-olds, purse: Botany, 110 (Mounce), 4 to 1, won; Glendenning, 110, Birkenruth), 2 to 1, second; Sir Lewis, 113 (L. Daly), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

FOURTH RACE—Three-quarters mile: handicap: Fitzkanet, 100 (J. Daly), 2 to 1, won; Frank Dell, 111 (Mounce), 2½ to 1, second; Janice, 114 (O'Connor), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½.

FIFTH RACE—Seven-eights of a mile, selling: Dumblane, 112 (O'Connor), 4 to 1, won; Gusto, 112 (Mounce), 8 to 5, second; Bernota, 106 (Ransch), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:30¼.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and an eighth, selling: Sunello, 101 (Birkenruth), 6 to 1, won; Lode Star, 104 (Mathews), 3 to 1, second; Florenso, 107 (Mounce), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:57¾.

Today's Entries at Oakland.

First Race—Five furlongs, selling: Budd Wade, Billy Vice, Jr., Lilly Dale, Derby Winner, Netoro, 106; St. Chester, Major Bird, 118; Robert Bonner II, Evander, Wandering Boy, 115.

Second Race—Three-quarters of a mile, purse: Imp Royal Flush, Greyfeld, 112; Forkford, 107; Nellie Forest, 104.

Third Race—Futurity course, selling: Ben Ledi, Reina de Cuba, Trimmer, Afghan, Ned Dennis, Aurifietia, Aledo, 113; Young Morello, 116; Rollick, El Rey, Abba L., Aizura, 109.

Fourth Race—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, purse, 2-year-olds: Josie G., Water Scratch, Rose War, St. Sever, 107; Silva Cruz, Commissioner Forster, Dr. Scharff, 110; Fred Atterbury, 102; Dean Swift, 105.

Fifth Race—Mile, selling: Bedeck, 107; Econic, 102; Disturber, 109; Galanthus, Darlene, 98.

Sixth Race—Three-quarters of a mile, selling: Canejo, Mocorito, Herculean, Blanche Sheppard, Patsy Dolan, St. Anthony, Midnight Chimes, Tiburon, 109; Urchin, Wyoming, Educate, Mamie Hildreth, 104; Rasp, 99.

HORSES FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Racers Ride Through Atlanta in Live Stock Palace Car, Well Attended.

Three live stock palace cars came in on the Southern yesterday afternoon and were drawn out at once over the Atlanta and West Point road. The time makers ewre loaded at Benning Monday afternoon, where they had been working through the meet at that track and will be stabled at New Orleans tomorrow where they will be booked for the big runs in the Crescent City.

In the Pullmans, on the same train, were a number of horse owners, several jockeys and quite a crowd of race track devotees. Two more cars, with each stall occupied, will pass through Atlanta this morning with horses from the east for the New Orleans track.

Benning had some fast runners last week and the cream of the string will face the starter in the southern city next week.

Sharkey Challenges Jeffries.

New York, December 3.—Tom Sharkey posted a forfeit of $2,000 today with a challenge to Jeffries to fight for the championship. Sharkey also posted $2,500 on behalf of Dave Sullivan to bring about a match with "Young Corbett."

Kentucky Whisky Assessed.

Frankfort, Ky., December 3.—The state board of valuation and assessment today passed finally in the matter of assessing Kentucky whisky, fixing a value of $10 per barrel for the purpose of taxation. This is an increase of $2 per barrel over the last, and of $3 over the assessment of 1897. The distillers protested strongly against the increase and say that it will result in limiting the production. The $10 assessment affects all whisky stored in the state on September 15 last.

The Meade court martial at the Brooklyn navy yard has concluded its deliberations on the testimony taken in the trial and disbanded. The findings of the court were at once sent to the navy department at Washington.

A Few Strong Points.

We study these four points, we meet each as follows:

Fabric—Satisfactory.
Style—Latest.
Work—Faultless.
Price—Moderate.

It pays us to incorporate the three former qualities.

It will pay you to pay the price asked for any "Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s" suit, they are equal to any merchant tailor suit, and a saving to your purse.

Essig Bros.,
THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
37 WHITEHALL ST.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
28 Peachtree Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Fine 125-acre plantation and corn mill with capacity of 100 bushels per day in 30 miles of Atlanta. Will sell cheap or exchange for Atlanta property.

FOR RENT.

Nice modern brick houses on Whitehall street, close in. Rent reasonable.

No. 28 Orange street, modern 8-room house. Only $27.50. Good value.

No. 15 Marietta street, near Empire building.

Good store on Alabama, just off Whitehall street. Price right.

575 Marietta street, good brick store, only $10.

No. 162 Central avenue, 8 rooms, close in. $22.50.

SENT ON TRIAL.

MEN.—Stop taking medicine. If you have small, weak organs, lost power or weakening drains, our Vacuum Organ Developer will restore you. No drugs. Stricture and Varicocele permanently cured in 1 to 4 weeks; 75,000 in use; not one failure; not one returned; effect immediate; no C. O. D. fraud; write for free particulars, sent sealed in plain envelope.

LOCAL APPLIANCE CO. 196 Thorp Blk, Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIBING JURORS HIS TRADE

Startling Admission Made by Lynch on Witness Stand.

Chicago, December 3.–James J. Lynch testified in the Alex Sullivan conspiracy trial today that the greatest amount of money he had received from Sullivan was $300.

The cross-examination developed that the defense will introduce witnesses to prove Lynch was in the business of corrupting jurors prior to the appearance of Sullivan as a lawyer for the street railway company.

In this connection. Attorney Hardy, for the defense, asked Lynch if he did not approach Juror John J. Doyle, in November, 1897, and attempt to corrupt him in the interests of one of the trunk line railways in the blacklisting suit brought by Ketcham, an American railway union striker. Lynch denied it.

To a question whether he had not told Doyle that he (Lynch) had been doing business for other big railway corporations Lynch also entered a denial.

Lynch admitted that he had written threatened to return to Chicago and give state's evidence unless $5,000 were provided for him for certain purposes and $3,600 more given him for his personal support. The alleged motive for the charges against Alex Sullivan was touched upon in questions to Lynch about a time in April, 1898, when Sullivan had ordered Lynch out of his office and hold him he would have hime thrown out if he ever came back.

Lynch admitted that he had been arrested for burglary, but insisted he was innocent.

HANGED AMERICAN PRISONERS

For That Major Gutierrez Has Been Sentenced to Death.

Washington, December 3.—The incoming mail from the Philippines brought to the war department a batch of records of courtmartial trials in that army division. Juan M. Gutierrez, a major in the insurgent army, was tried on a charge of "murdering prisoners in violation of the laws of war." He was in command of a number of insurgent companies which were retreating before an advancing force of American soldiery, and held captives Private John Husketh, of company H, Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, and George Sullivan, an American non-combatant. When the American forces pressed so closely as to convince the insurgent major that the recapture of his prisoners was inevitable, he ordered Hilario Quesada, a second lieutenant of his command (who has been tried and sentenced by an American courtmartial) to kill them, to keep them from disclosing the hidden mountain retreats of the guerrilla bands. The two prisoners were put to death.

Gutierrez was sentenced to be hanged and General Chaffee approved the sentence.

Scannell and Marks Arraigned.

New York, December 3.—Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William L. Marks, a broker in fire department supplies, were called before Recorder Goff today and pleaded to indictments charging Scannell with neglect of duty and both with conspiracy. The recorder adjourned the case until tomorrow to give the attorneys time to file briefs.

THE VITAL NERVES

When man begins to Lose his Energy and Ambition—when His Power and Strength have Diminished and Nerve Force Wasted, there is a Lack of Electricity in the System. Nerve-Force is nothing but Electricity. To become Vigorous and Strong you must properly apply Electricity to your system. My **Improved Electrical Appliances** will put the necessary Nerve-Force, Vigor and Power into you.

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belts Must not be confused with the so-called electric belts being offered the public on the reputation of mine. Mine has soft, silken, chamois-covered sponge electrodes which do not burn and blister as do the bare metal electrodes used on other belts. My Belt has Interchangable Battery Cells and can be renewed when burned out for only 75c; when others burn out they are worthless.

Write to-day for my Free books on "Nerve Vital Ailments and Their Cure By Electricity." My Appliances sold only by

Dr. Bennett Electric Belt Co
Rooms 1 to 3.
91½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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FOREIG

CHARGED FORT OF FILIPINOS

Brilliant Feat of Arms Performed by Lieutenant Barnes.

BY VERY DARING ATTACK HE CAPTURES REBEL FORT

Heavy Loss Was Inflicted on the Insurgents — Filipinos Were So Hard Pressed That They Left Their Breakfast for Americans.

Manila, December 3.—Advices from Cat Balogan, capital of the island of Samar, report that the insurgent general, Lukban, has offered to negotiate terms of surrender to General Smith. To this offer the American commander replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

General Smith ordered all male Filipinos to leave the coast towns for the interior. In order to be allowed to return they must bring guns, prisoners or information of the whereabouts of insurrectionists.

At daylight yesterday Lieutenant Baines, of the Ninth infantry, attacked and destroyed a rebel fort, inflicting heavy loss, and captured the officers' breakfast, which included canned goods. He found at the fort an arsenal with appliances for making and reloading cartridges.

The American marines are working havoc with the insurgent cause in the southern part of Samar. Lieutenant Letcher, commanding the gunboat Quiros, has destroyed twelve salt manufacturies, thirty-five tons of hemp, twelve tons of rice and several barrios which served as rendezvous for the insurgents.

MARINES GUARDING TRAINS.

But Trouble on the Isthmus Seems To Be Over.

Colon, Colombia, December 3.—According to news just received here the interior of the country is almost entirely quiet. Only a few scattered and insignificant insurgent bands are here and there waging guerrilla warfare. This causes the government no anxiety. The triumph of the Colombian conservative government on the isthmus will doubtless incalculably strengthen the government's hands. A peace commission composed of Florencia Arosemena, representing prominent lineral of Panama; Manuel Amacoor, representing the Colombia government, and General De La Rosa, secretary to the insurgent general, and Domingo Diaz, who will act as guide, has already started for the interior to obtain an interview with Generals Diaz and Lugo, and to induce them to give up the struggle and return to Panama. Amacor is empowered to grant reasonable terms to Gerenal Diaz in the name of the government. The peace commissioners are expected to return to Panama today. It is already rumored, however, that Generals Diaz and Lugo are about to surrender.

Panamone, i nthe department of Panama, and the port of Tucoma, i nthe department of Cauca, are now the only points under liberal control.

The guard of American marines which up today has been stationed in front of the offices of the railroad company, has been withdrawn. A small detail of marines still accompanies the passenger trains across the isthumus.

TARIFF DEBATE IN GERMANY.

Interior Secretary Says Empire Depends on Export Trade.

Berlin, December 3.—On the resumption of the tariff debate in the reichstag today, Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, secretary of the interior, spoke in favor of the bill. The leftists frequently interrupted him, taking strong exceptions to his remarks, and the rightists responded with cheers.

The secretary contended that Germany was largely dependent on her export trade, which must therefore be protected. The United States had introduced protective rates not only against Germany but against the whole world, in the interests of American finance and American industry. It was impossible to maintain a free trade oasis in the midst of protectionist countries.

AMERICANS WORK FOR PALMA.

So the Supporters of General Bartolome Masso Assert.

Havana, December 3.—A cablegram signed by Eusebio Hernandez, president of the democratic party, has been sent to Secretary of War Root. This message says:

"The friends of General Bartolome Maso hear with graet satisfaction your declaration that official interference in the coming elections will not be tolerated, but under the present arrangements interference is inevitable.

"Both high and low officials are openly working in the interests of Senor Palma, who is said to have the support of the United States government. The situation is delicate and the Cuban people are alarmed at an alleged attempt to force a president upon them. They ask for a fair and honest election."

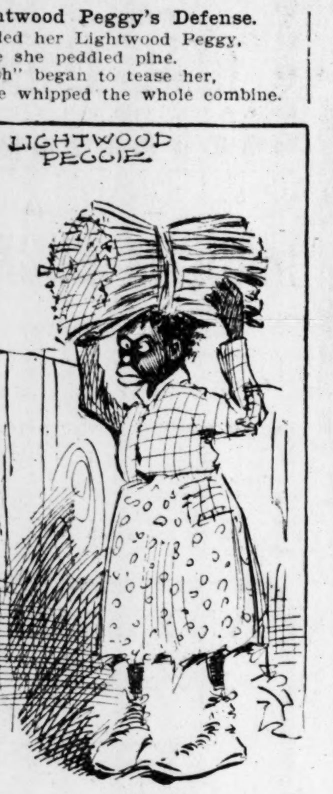
FOREIG

POLICE MATINEE PEN SHOTS

By Gordon Noel Hurtel

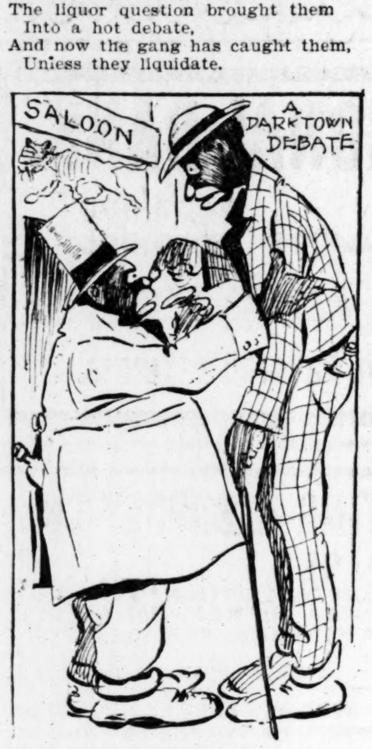
Lightwood Peggy's Defense.

They called her Lightwood Peggy,
  Because she peddled pine.
The "push" began to tease her,
  And she whipped the whole combine.



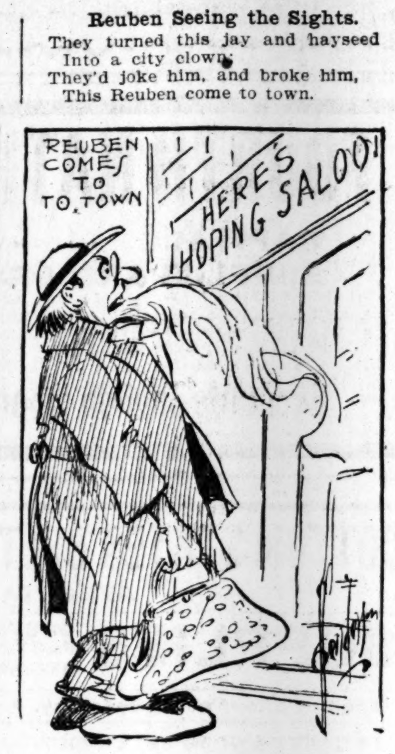
A Dispensary Discussion.

The liquor question brought them
  Into a hot debate,
And now the gang has caught them,
  Unless they liquidate.



Reuben Seeing the Sights.

They turned this jay and hayseed
  Into a city clown;
They'd joke him, and broke him,
  This Reuben come to town.


REUBEN COMES TO TO. TOWN
HERE'S HOPING SALOO!

"I am really glad your name is not Peg Woffington," remarked Recorder Broyles to a small negro girl who answered to the name of Peggy Brown, better known as Lightwood Peggy by her contemporaries in Crooked Alley. Peggy Brown, who was in rags and a devotee of the anti-soap trust, stuck her lip out in a roguish pout as she replied:

"Me doan care whedder yer laks mer name er not."

"Lightwood Peggy's been fighting, your honor," stated the arresting officer. "She sells kindling wood for a living, and when the rag pickers' brigade of Crooked Alley tried to tease her last night she bombarded them with her pine-knots and she whipped the whole push."

"All me wants, Jedge Briles, am er showin' dat am f'ar an' squar'," stated Peggy, "an' I kin whup a hull han'ful ob dem niggers in de alley."

"You had all the ammunition, Peggy," the recorder told her. "A bombardment of lightwood knots is enough to put the alley to flight. But you musn't fight. When they tease you, get a policeman and have them arrested."

"Jedge Briles," said Peggy, solemnly, "ef me had ter wait tell me could fin' er perlice at sech er time ez dat, dem niggers would hab Peggy done dead and buried. De perlice haint nebber erround when yer wants 'em berry bad."

"Still, you must not hit people with kindling wood, Peggy," said the recorder. "You musnt' let your anger kindle too much. Strange to say, lightwood is heavy and you musn't fire the knots too recklessly. I'll have to fine you $3.75 this time as a lesson."

"Jest lemme tell yer sum'n, Jedge Briles," exclaimed Peggy: "Ise gwine—"

"Don't fire up, Peggy," Recorder Broyles interrupted, "or I'll make the fine heavier. If you haven't the money you will have to go to the stockade, where I hope you will pine-knot."

Bill Harper, alias "Birmingham," and Sam Dargin, alias "Sox," were brought from the waiting room for having a rough and tumble fight in front of a saloon. They had both imbibed enough debating whisky to get them warmed up for an argument, and when they began to discuss the dispensary bill now before the legislature the debate reached white heat. The fight followed and a policeman made them break away for the calaboose.

"Birmingham and Sox," said the recorder to the prisoners, "the officer states that you were engaged in a lively combat."

"Us wus 'scussin' de 'spensery bill," explained Birmingham. "Sox he lowed dat de bill wus ter keep cullud gemmen frum gittin' no licker ertall, an' I lowed dat er cullud gemmen mout git all de licker he wanted ter ez long ez dere wus sum blin' tigers in de town. Den Sox put his han' on de bottle in his pocket an' sed ef I wus castin' sinyons erginst his licker an' wus 'sinuatin' dat he buyed his stuff at er blin' tiger I wus er lyin' hippercrit. Den I landed him one side de jaw."

"Yer kin look at Bummingham's eye, Jedge Briles," stated Sox, "an' tell dat I gibbed him ez gude ez he sont."

"It was just a Darktown debate on the liquor question and the dispensary bill," suggested the recorder.

"Dat's rite, Jedge Briles," said Sox. "Us wus just er arguyin' on de quesshun lak gemmen when Bummingham got ter frowin' out his sinyons erginst mer licker wid dat blin' tiger talk ob his'n."

"I will referee the fight," stated Recorder Broyles. "I'll fine Birmingham $5.75 for a foul insinuation against Sox's liquor, and I will make Sox pay the same fine for draping Birmingham's eye. A free discussion of the dispensary bill is a good thing if you don't get too much dispensary under your vest. The way you fellows took up the bill the eyes and nose both had it."

"You were drunk last night, Reuben," said the recorder to a countryman who looked as if he had been through a cotton gin.

"You'uns can have it all your own way, Mister Briles," replied the prisoner. "I drapped into town tu see the sights and I've seed 'em. Jest when I landed in Atlanty I slipped down in the mud in the car shed and wrinched my leg. Ez I stepped out intu the street a hundred niggers with whups ketched me and yanked me about tu git me tu go tu a hash house. I took in Decatuy street, an' every feller I meets was my friend. I didn't know 'em all, but I reckon I muster met 'em somewhars er nuther. A barber man ketched me and drugged me intu his shop and he cut my hair, shaved my whiskers off, washed my head with soap suds and dyed my moustache till it looked as black ez er b'iling kittle. He charged me two dollars fer the job. Er nigger boy grabbed holt uv me on the street and blacked up one shoe and let tother one stay red and muddy because I wouldn't pay him er quarter. Then er feller got me intu er dram shop, and after tne fuss drink I felt like I didn't care what the price uv corn wus, and I sot up the drinks tu erbout forty fellers. I got intu er path behind er store and er nigger robbed me uv all the money I had left. Er policeman carried me tu the calaboose and took my watch. He said he would give me er bed and charge me five dollars fer it. I reckon when yer git through with me I will be ready fer the grave diggers."

"You've had tough luck," the recorder told him. "Your getting through the old car shed alive was a narrow escape of itself."

"I hain't er going back thater way, Mister Briles," said Reuben, "fer I lows tu walk back tu home."

"On account of your tough time in Atlanta," said the recorder, "I am going to dismiss the case against you and will make that policeman give you back your watch. The next time you come to town, hire a guardian and put your money in your socks."

IN THE COURTS.

Changing that her husband is a bigamist, Mrs. Lucretia Prather yesterday brought suit for divorce from Edward A. Prather. Desertion is also alleged.

The petition states that they were married in Clarke county, Georgia, January 5, 1896, and that on July 3, 1896, Prather abandoned his wife. Mrs. Prather, according to the petition, believes he is in Abbeville, S. C., and states that she is informed that he, disregarding his marital vows, has married another woman without having obtained a divorce. Mrs. Prather asks for a total divorce, the restoration of her maiden name, Lucretia Whitmire, and the recovery of $50 as attorney's fees. The petition was filed by Attorney W. J. Speairs.

$1,000 Suit Filed.

Lee White yesterday brought suit in the city court against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company for $1,000 damages. It is alleged that on June 17 of the present year he stopped a car at Ware street, on the East Point line, but that before he could board it the car was started, throwin his right leg against the step and injuring it severely. The suit was filed by Attorneys Joseph W. Humphries and John D. Humphries.

Several Cases Tried.

In the city criminal court yesterday Judge A. E. Calhoun tried about fifteen cases. They involved minor offenses.

Chinese officials say that the appointment of a new heir apparent to the throne will be delayed until the emperor, Swang Su, can discuss the question with leading men.

CHURCH REUNION TONIGHT.

Members of Merritts Avenue Church Will Gather To Meet Dr. Alonzo Monk.

All who have been members, are now or expect to become members of Merritts Avenue church are invited to attend a reunion and reception at the church on Merritts avenue tonight at 8 o'clock.

The reception will be held for the purpose of meeting the new preacher in charge, Rev. Dr. Alonzo Monk. The last regular services in this church were held last Sunday, and hereafter, until the new edifice is completed, this congregation will worship at the North Avenue Presbyterian church. The new church will be built upon the lot already bought and paid for, located at the corner of Peachtree and Fifth streets. The officers and members wish it understood that no collection will occur tonight.

Roosevelt To Turn the Sod.

St. Louis, December 3.—At a meeting of the committee on ceremonies at World's fair headquarters today a resolution was unanimously adopted providing that President Roosevelt be invited to participate in the ground breaking ceremonies December 20, turning the first shovelful of earth.

Kruger's Visit to America.

Chicago, December 3.—B. T. Van Alen, secretary of the Holland Society of Chicago, has received a letter from the secretary of President Kruger in reply to an invitation to visit America, saying that nothing has been decided as to the eventual visit to America.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Frank A. Heller, one of the best known drummers who touches Atlanta, was in the city yesterday, coming direct from New York. Mr. Heller has been on the road for years and stops only in the larger cities—Washington, Richmond and Norfolk being his only points before he reaches Atlanta. For twenty years Mr. Heller has been selling silks.

"In Atlanta," he said yesterday, "there are more expensively dressed women than in any southern city I visit, except Fort Worth, Tex. Out in that town, though almost on the frontier, as it is, great bank rolls are turned loose for woman's wearing apparel. Not even in New Orleans is there the same show one sees on the streets of Fort Worth, when the women promenade the streets, as they do every pretty day. Atlanta is known the country over for good dressing. Here I sell only the best, the very best grades of goods, and it makes me feel well pleased when I see a lady go by attired in the best that the market can give up. Good dressing is always an indication of good living, of prosperity and if indications are not worthless, Atlanta should be well removed from want and distress."

Ab Pound, one of Atlanta's well-known travelers, came home yesterday from a trip acros the country. Nearly two months ago Mr. Pound, accompanied by Mrs. Pound, left for San Francisco, taking the northern route and the southern route back. In this way Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Ogden, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, Tucson, Phoenix, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio and New Orleans were touched. At each point Mr. and Mrs. Pound made a short stop, taking in at each place every point of interest.

"It was a most interesting trip," said Mr. Pound yesterday. "I find the western cities and states full of life and push. Yet there is something missing when a southern man views them. Just what it is I can't say. They all look inviting and pleasant, but somehow none of them suits. Looking it all over after getting home, I have concluded that every one who leaves Atlanta gets homesick and comes back more thoroughly satisfied than ever before that there is no place like this good old town on the red hills of Georgia. Anyhow, Atlanta pleases me better than all the places I have seen."

W. G. McClellan, a well-known traveling man, dropped his name upon the Aragon register yesterday and sauntreed out for a crusade against him patrons preparing for the coming holiday trade. Mr. McClellan is a southern man, and has been representing an eastern house for fifteen years. He works from th Atlantic to th Pacific, and is as well known in 'Frisco as he is in Atlanta, his home for a number of years.

"Somehow," said Mr. McClellan yesterday, "I think dentistry in the south must be paying job just now. Why? Because the sale of sweet goods is slightly off. I think dentists have declared a war on candymakers and that they are pulling the 'sweet tooth' every time a customer drops into a chair. However, I have no kick to make. I am selling my rasher right along."

Captured by Americans.

London, December .—The Standard this morning says it believes there is some truth in the rumored negotiations for the transfer to the United States of an important English shipping company, and that the deal iwll involve a financial operation of several million pounds.

Important Announcement

For the benefit of those who desire to make a selection of Holiday Gifts and avoid the rush and crowd of nearer Christmas-time, I desire to announce that my stock of choice articles in Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Cut Glass and Fine Art Pieces is complete. Any selections made now, if desired, will be held until later in the season.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler.
55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Take Notice

HOUSE TAKES UP BLALOCK BILL

Governor, in Special Message, Urges Passage of Resolution.

PAPER WILL BE FURTHER CONSIDERED THIS MORNING

Resolution by Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, Provides That the Interest on the Public Debt Be Paid Out of the Public Property Fund.

After having been refused as a special order on a number of occasions recently, the Blalock resolution providing for the appropriation of $325,800 from the public property fund to pay the interest on the bonded debt in 1902, came up for consideration in regular order during the afternoon session of the house yesterday.

The discussion over this measure was continued until 4 o'clock, and will be taken up again this morning under the head of unfinished business.

During the morning session the governor sent a message to both the house and the senate urging the passage of the resolution. Unless the general assembly passes the Blalock resolution or some similar measure which will relieve the condition of the state treasury before adjournment, it is more than probable Governor Candler will veto all of the special appropriation bills passed at this session.

Governor Candler has had nothing to say on the subject except in his message to the legislature, but unless some provision is made to relieve the situation, there will be no money with which to make up the now existing deficiency, much less to pay new obligations.

Among the special appropriation bills at this session are several of importance, including those for the maintenance of the Soldiers home and the military establishment of the state.

Resolution Is Considered.

The resolution was taken up shortly after 3 o'clock and after it had been read Mr. Johnson, of Bartow, proposed an amendment to the effect "that the rate of taxation for 1902 should be reduced to the extent that would be required to pay the interest on the public debt." The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole and Mr. Blalock secured the floor, making a short speech in advocacy of the adoption of his resolution.

After discussing the provisions of the resolution, he said:

"I want to say for the benefit of some gentlemen in this hall that we have a man in the state treasury who will not pay out any money unless he considers it right."

There was much applause from that part of the house occupied by gentlemen who were known to oppose the resolution and whose objections in the past had prevented the paper from being made a special order to be disposed of at once.

"I thank God for the applause coming from where it does," declared Mr. Blalock, "and I wish to say that the treasurer has said he would honor this resolution if it is passed."

"The treasurer has said he considers the interest a part of the bonded debt," said Mr. Blalock, "and if he believes that he dare not keep it locked up."

A Precedent Discovered.

Mr. Blalock then gave way to Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, who read an extract from an act passed in 1882 providing that money received from the sale of public property should be used to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the state. At that time the state owned sixteen United States bonds of the denomination of $10,000 each, which had been received as part payment for the purchase of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

The act cited provided for the sale of these bonds and section 3 of that act says: "One hundred thousand dollars of such proceeds to pay the principal of the 5 per cent bonds of this state (known as the Nutting bonds), falling due in the year 1883; and the remainder of the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the recognized valid bonds of this state falling due in said year 1883, under the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1883."

Mr. Slaton said this act had been passed in 1882 and was signed by Governor Alexander H. Stephens on December 12 of that year. Judge Little, who is now one of the supreme court judges, introduced the bill, Mr. Slaton said, and one of those who had advocated its passage was Judge Gustin, of Bibb, who was the senior law partner of Mr, Hall, of that county. Among those in the house in 1882 who voted for the measure were Judge Robert Falligant, of Chatham; Nat E. Harris, of Bibb; Judge J. J. Kimsey, of White; Judge W. A. Little, of Muscogee, and Seaborn Wright, of Floyd.

After Mr. Slaton concluded Mr. Hall spoke in opposition to the resolution, and it was while he was speaking the hours for the consideration of the day's special order arrived.

Urges Resolution's Passage.

In a formal message, which was transmitted to the house and senate yesterday morning, Governor Candler urged the passage of the Blalock resolution.

The governor's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It was my unpleasant duty at the beginning of the present session of the general assembly to advise your honorable bodies that the appropriations made at your last session exceeded the probable income of the state for the year 1901 by about $74,000, and that for the year 1902 the deficiency would be about $263,000 if no new appropriations are made at the present session. To meet these deficiencies I then saw and I now see but three ways, either reduce appropriations already made, or increase the rate of taxation fixed at your last session, or apply so much of the fund now in the treasury derived from the sale of public property as may be necessary to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt for the year 1902. I then advised that the last suggestion be adopted, because it would probably be deemed inexpedient to reduce appropriations already made, and because the rate of taxation, in my opinion, should not be increased for any ordinary purpose whatever. There has been no change in the situation, nor in my opinion, since that communication was sent to the general assembly. The deficiencies then reported still exist, and that for the year 1902 will be materially increased if bills now pending making additional appropriations are permitted to become laws.

There are only ten more days of the present session in which to provide means to meet these deficiencies and to pay the proposed new appropriations. The credit of our state is deservedly high, that of no state being higher, and it is our duty to see to it that it does not suffer while we are charged with protecting it. It will be criminal in us not to protect it, and the people will and ought to condemn us if we fail in this duty.

The deficiencies are small and can be easily met in the way suggested without either reducing appropriations already made or increasing the rate of taxation, an expedient which is not to be thought of. I am advised that a measure has been reported by the committee on appropriations in the house of representatives, to carry into effect the policy above suggested, and pay the interest becoming due during the next year out of the public property fund which has been set apart by the constitution for the payment of the bonded debt and can be used for no other purpose. This measure should be at once adopted. The matured coupon is as much a part of the bonded debt as the unmatured bond to which it is attached. There should be no hesitation about the matter. The credit of the state must be maintained and the rate of taxation must not be increased. The people of the state, ever ready to bear every necessary burden, would cheerfully bear an increase of the tax rate if it were necessary, and they will not and ought not to bear uncomplainingly an increase so long as there is in your treasury nearly a half million of dollars, which under the law and precedent is available to pay interest, and which cannot be for fourteen years used for any other purpose.

I therefore respectfully urge the general assembly to at once adopt this measure which has been favorably reported by the committee, and thus at the same time protect the credit of the state and save the people from an unnecessary increase of the burden of taxation.

ALLEN D. CANDLER, Governor.
December 3, 1901.

Many Bills Tabled.

The bill by Mr. Harkins, which had reference to the stock law in militia districts, was not passed on Munday, as has been announced. The measure failed to receive the requisite constitutional majority.

Owing to the small attendance at the afternoon session a number of bills were read for the third time, but were tabled temporarily.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. George, of Morgan, and was referred to the committee on rules:

Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That the governor shall appoint a committee consisting of seven members of the general assembly, to inquire into the public school systems of other states and of the state of Georgia, to devise improvements in the public schools of this state as may be suggested by their investigation, and to make a full report to the governor. Said committee shall sit during recess not more than thirty days, shall have power to summon witnesses, to compel the production of all necessary books, papers and documents and shall receive for their services the same compensation as is paid members of the general assembly during the session thereof.

The Morning Session.

The first matter taken up in the house yesterday morning was the bill by Mr. Jordan, of Jasper, designed to raise the standard of commercial fertilizers sold in the state of Georgia. The measure was passed by a vote of 96 to 4.

Mr. Houston, of Fulton, introduced a resolution to the effect that, as the house and senate were not in session last Saturday, the day be declared a dies non and that the members not entitled to receive their per diem for that day. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

While these resolutions were being introduced, Mr. Park, of Greene, introduced one providing that hereafter the house should meet at 9 o'clock each morning, adjourn at 1 o'clock, then meet in the afternoon at 3 and adjourn for the day at 6 o'clock. This would add several hours to the session as now held. The resolution is in the hands of the committee on rules.

Bills That Were Passed.

The following bills were passed yesterday:

By Mr. Yopp, of the twenty-first district: To authorize the mayor and council of Jeffersonville, in Twiggs county, to establish a public school system.

By Mr. Hodges, of Hart: To amend section 3249 of the code relative to running lines by surveyors.

By Mr. Blalock, of Fayette: To provide for the use of evidence in office of commissioner of pensions as testimony in paying persons.

By Mr. Slaton, of Fulton: To provide that old-line legal reserve insurance companies be required to make a deposit of $100,000 with the state treasurer.

By Messrs. Harden, Wells and Hitch, of Chatham: To define and extend the corporate limits of the city of Savannah.

By Mr. Maples, of Mitchell: To repeal the act establishing a dispensary in Mitchell county.

By Mr. Mullins, of Cherokee: To amend the charter of Waleska, in Cherokee county.

By Mr. Wells, of Chatham: To amend the act creating the board of commissioners of Chatham county.

By Mr. Walker, of Webster: To repeal the acts incorporating the town of Preston, in Webster county.

By Mr. Narramore, of Early: To amend the charter of the town of Kestler, in Early county.

By Mr. Hitch, of Chatham: To amend the act incorporating the Title Guarantee and Loan Company, of Savannah, so as to provide that the secretary and treasurer shall not be members of the board of directors of the company and that the board shall consist of seven members.

By Messrs. King and Houston, of Fulton: To regulate the practice and procedure in justice courts.

By Mr. Walker, of Webster: To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Webster county.

By Mr. Toomer, of Ware: To amend the charter of Waycross.

By Mr. Symons, of Glynn: To amend section 1653 of volume 1 of the code of 1895.

By Mr. Symons, of Glynn: To amend section 1655 of the code.

By Mr. Wilson, of Clay: To amend the charter of the town of Blufton.

By Mr. Peyton: To amend the act incorporating the town of Baldwin.

By Mr. Hall, of Fannin: To erect public gates by common users in Fannin county.

By Messrs. Smith and Merritt, of Hancock: To amend an act creating the board of roads and revenues for Hancock county.

By Mr. Madden: To incorporate the Molena school district.

By Mr. Mitchell, of Emanuel: To repeal the act creating the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Emanuel county.

By Mr. Mitchell, of Emanuel: To create the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Emanuel county.

By Mr. Pierce, of Hall: To protect game in the county of Hall.

By Messrs. Niblack and Hosch, of Jackson: To create a board of commissioners for the county of Jackson.

MISS NETTIE BLACK

The Popular Singer, Celebrated for Her Clear, Sweet Voice, Writes,

MISS NETTIE BLACK.

"Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to say a word in praise of 'DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP,' and what it has done for me. I use it almost constantly, as I find it relieves the severe tax to my throat while singing in large halls and under very severe climatic conditions; it prevents hoarseness and keeps me from taking cold. Whenever I have a cough I find it works like magic. I keep it with me constantly, and advise all my friends in the profession and out of it to use this remedy only. I have tried substitutes and they have done me no good; in fact, have made me ill. 'DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP' is all that could be wished as a preventive and cure for coughs and colds, and the relief of throat affections. Sincerely yours, NETTIE BLACK."

Thousands of patients have found DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP just as beneficial as did Miss Black. It is the best cough cure ever discovered, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all reliable druggists; large bottles 25c. Refuse substitutes and cheap imitations; they are injurious and do not cure. See that the 'Bull's Head' is on the package, and insist on getting the genuine—*nethe o that always cures* and is perfectly harmless.

SMALL DOSE—PLEASANT TO TAKE.

FREE.—A beautiful Calendar and a Medical Booklet free to anyone who will write A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md., and mention this paper.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SALE OF PIANOS.

Nothing would be more acceptable or substantial than an elegant piano for a Christmas present. Glance over the SPECIAL PRICES below and see where we have made it easy for you to do so. A firm in New York failed last month because they sold $200.00 pianos for $400.00 on terms of

NOTHING DOWN AND ONE DOLLAR A WEEK.

Don't pay exorbitant prices. Let us sell you a piano on EASY TERMS at a cash price. Don't you believe we can do it?

Come In and Let Us Prove It.

Below we give some SPECIAL BARGAINS. Stop and compare these figures with others, but

Don't Fail to Come In and See Us.

Just from factory, elegant 4-foot 10-inch solid case Standard Piano, regular $300.00, only	$165.00
Fine Walnut Upright, new, regular price $300.00, for only	$195.00
Fine Mahogany Upright, will bear close inspection, price $375.00, only	$250.00
Fine Mahogany Upright, new, regular price $400.00, for only	$275.00
An elegant Burly Walnut Upright, formerly $600.00, for only	$350.00

All Pianos Strictly High Grade, Fully Guaranteed. We Keep Them in Tune FREE for One Year. HANDSOME STOOL AND SCARF.

FOUR LARGE STORES.

M'ARTHUR & SONS CO.
SAVANNAH, CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE,
AND
99 PEACHTREE ST., - ATLANTA, GA.

RECORDS $3.60 DOZEN.

Fresh, full stock. Going to move to 103 Peachtree. Mail orders filled.

Atlanta Phono Co., 28½ Whitehall.

WALLACE & COMPANY,
LEADING LIVERY STABLES.
Finest Carriages. Best Service. Nice lot of horses for sale.
37 to 61 Ivy St. - - - 'Phones 176.

BEARS KNOCKED OFF THEIR FEET

They Claim the Government's Figures Are Too Small

BUT SCRAMBLE FOR COVER

And Send Prices Up 38 to 43 Points. Corn and Oats Closed Higher. Provisions and Wheat Lower—Stocks Closed Firm.

New York, December 3.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 8 to 10 points, and while generally higher than last night, was irregular all the forenoon as the result of spasms of buying and selling by nervous bulls and bears. Many operators devoted the entire forenoon to readjusting accounts and to hedging. Receipts, cables and private wire information from domestic points averaged up strongly bullish, and were the basis for the early strength. Before noon July worked up to 7.67, sold off to 7.58, and subsequently returned to 7.64. The general opinion was that the government figures would be slightly over 10,000,000 bales, but when the figures 9,674,000 were announced wild excitement prevailed, and a rush of shorts to cover started. Commission houses with limited orders fought with the bears for cotton and by leaps and bounds prices jumped some 40 to 45 points before the demand was in any way appeased, and before bulls were content to turn for profits. December, January, March and May all sold at 8 cents. By 1 o'clock the bulletin board was full to overflowing and two additional boards were brought into use in order to record the enormous trade in progress. The turn for profits sent prices down some 12 to 15 points, but later the entire market again was strong, and worked back to the top figures for the day. The new business done through commission houses made it clear that the public was buying cotton. Fear that Liverpool will come sensationally higher tomorrow, and that the south will refuse to sell the remainder of its staple to domestic and foreign spinners, prompted local shorts to cover wherever opportunity offered. The south, Wall street and Europe were large buyers all the afternoon. The close was firm, with prices net 38 to 43 points higher.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, December 3.—The government report on the cotton crop has caused a number of sellers to withdraw from the market for the time being, but the demand has not increased to an appreciable extent. The general tone in cotton goods is very firm at the close, and prices have an upward tendency in staple lines. There has been practically nothing offering in the print cloth division.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Irregular; middling 7½c.
Liverpool—Firm; middling 4 5-16d.
New York—Quiet; middling 8 5-16c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 7¾c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 7¾c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 7½c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 7½c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 7¼c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Augusta—Firm; middling 7¾c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 7⅝c.
Houston—Steady; middling 7½c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 7½c.

Following are the receipts, shipments and stock of cotton at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Saturday	1856	1330	1950	1600	16753	13854
Monday	1754	608	2225	1607	16282	12855
Tuesday	1921	975	900	837	17363	12993
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	5511	2913	5075	3444	....	....

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
December	7 67	8 00	7 60	3 00	7 99-8c
January	7 66	8 00	7 58	8 00	7 99-8c
February	7 66	7 96	7 60	7 95	7 95-97
March	7 65	8 00	7 57	7 89	7 99-8c
April	7 60	7 96	7 60	7 89	7 99-8c
May	7 65	8 00	7 57	8 00	7 99-8c
June	7 98	7 98	7 98	7 98	7 93-99
July	7 62	7 95	7 54	7 95	7 96-98
August	7 44	7 81	7 44	7 91	7 80-81
September	......	......	......	......	......
October	......	......	......	......	......
November	......	......	......	......	......

Futures closed firm.

Following are the receipts, exports and stock at all United States ports yesterday:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Saturday	55986	48052	35355	53375	829203	797514
Monday	49048	43099	62362	51995	811042	783808
Tuesday	71661	53282	40905	10314	841653	828343
Wednesd'y	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	176695	144473	138622	115684		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December	7 88	June	7 84
January	7 83	July	7 85
February	7 83	August	....
March	7 84	September	....
April	7 84	October	....
May	7 84	November	....

Futures closed firm.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, December 3—12:15 p.m.—Cotton spot business moderate with prices firmer; middling uplands 4 5-16; sales 9,000 bales; American 8,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 38,000; American 33,000.

Futures opened quiet.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
December	4 13-64	4 14½	Sellers
December-January	4 12-64	4 12½	Buyers
January-February	4 10-64	4 11½	Buyers
February-March	4 10-64	4 11	Buyers
March-April	4 09-64	4 10½	Buyers
April-May	4 09-64	4 10½	Sellers
May-June	4 09-64	4 10½	Sellers
June-July		4 10	Buyers
July-August	4 09-64	4 10	Buyers

Futures closed very steady.

Movement at the Ports.

New York, December 3.—Cotton quiet; sales none; middling uplands 8 5-16; gulf 8 9-16; net receipts 5,276; gross 15,280; stock 95,056.

New Orleans, December 3.—Cotton firm; sales 4,000 bales; middling 7¾; receipts 13,848; stock 273,082.

Galveston, December 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; sales 52; receipts 22,200; stock 175,700.

Mobile, December 3.—Cotton nominal; middling 7¼; receipts 3,124; stock 38,960.

Savannah, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; receipts 7,643; stock 139,498.

Charleston, December 3.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝; receipts 5,467; stock 35,373.

Wilmington, December 3.—Cotton firm; middling 7½; receipts 2,017; stock 19,021.

Norfolk, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 7½; sales 1,120; receipts 5,427; stock 34,336.

Baltimore, December 3.—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; receipts 1,298; stock 17,278.

Boston, December 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 8; receipts, net, 1,584; gross 1,684.

Philadelphia, December 3.—Cotton firm; middling 8 9-16; receipts 75; stock 3,305.

St. Louis, December 3.—Cotton firm; middling 7½; sales 300; receipts 6,348; stock 51,211.

Memphis, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; receipts 4,984; shipments 2,374; sales 550; stock 106,483.

Augusta, December 3.—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; sales 830; receipts 1,922; stock 42,766.

Houston, December 3.—Cotton steady; middling 7½; sales 867; receipts 21,384; stock 87,331.

THE LOWRY NATIONAL BANK

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Capital and Undivided Profits $425,000.00
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THOS. EGLESTON, SAM'L M. INMAN, ROBERT J. LOWRY, THOS. D. MEADOR, WM. G. RAOUL. JOHN OLIVER, JOS. T. ORME.
Every Facility for Transacting a General Banking Business. Accounts Solicited. Letters of Credit. Travelers' Checks.

9,674,000 BALES IS THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

Washington, December 3.—The statistician of the department of agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02.

The area picked, or to be picked, is estimated at 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, or 2.6 per cent from the acreage planted.

The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,529,954,000 pounds, an average of 169 pounds per acre picked or to be picked.

The estimated production by states, in pounds of lint cotton per acre, is as follows:

Virginia	176
North Carolina	142
South Carolina	141
Georgia	167
Florida	117
Alabama	156
Mississippi	205
Louisiana	260
Texas	159
Arkansas	173
Tennessee	136
Missouri	196
Oklahoma	196
Indian Territory	214

In addition to the department's ordinary crop reporting agencies, 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants have furnished valuable information concerning acreage and production. The ginners have also reported the amount of cotton ginned between August 15 and November 20 this year and last year, with the average gross weight per bale and the average weight of bagging and ties. This has enabled the statistician to ascertain the average net weight of bales for each separate state and for the entire cotton belt, and these weights have been used in determining the total number of bales produced.

The average net weight for the entire cotton belt is 468.2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years.

The large number of light bales being marketed and also some reduction in the proportion of lint seed cotton are subjects of frequent comment by correspondents of all classes.

H. & B. Beer's Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, December 3.—Liverpool advices were more favorable than looked for, causing our market to open 5 to 7 points higher. Realizing shortly after occasioned a break of 4 points from the top, but about this time the bureau's estimate of 9,674,000 was issued. Consternation reigned at such a small official estimate being issued, the first transaction being 45 points higher, but subsequently a break of 10 points from the top was established. Fresh buying near the close superinduced firmness, making the net gain 49 points on the day. The bureau's October report on condition, considered in conjunction with the increased acreage, indicated a crop of 10,500,000 bales. Therefore, although there were differences as to the size of the crop, the trade generally expected an estimate of about 10,300,000, not believing it possible that there could be such a radical difference in figures issued by the same department of the government. Accepting the revised acreage figures issued by the bureau today, it shows an increase in acreage of 7 per cent over last year, and as the condition in October was 8 per cent under last year the net loss indicated under last year is 1 per cent. Therefore, as the growth last year was 10,519,000, 1 per cent less would point to a crop of 10,414,000 predicated on the bureau's own figures. Then, if such is the case, it is remarkable that this authority should now issue an estimate of 9,674,000, or nearly a million less than indicated by its data given two months ago, when it is considered that the weather has been favorable for the growth of the plant during the interim. For the reasons given above conservative operators think the estimate is absurd, and are of the opinion that after the first excitement is worn away it will be so construed by the world. In the meanwhile, the movement and the demand for spots will be the principal factors in regulating values now that the bureau report is out of the situation.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 3.—Liverpool reports sales of 9,000 bales spot cotton. Middling 4 5-16; last year 5 19-32d; firmer. Futures opened steady at a partial 1-64d advance and closed very steady, 1-64 to 2-64d advance. January-February 4 11½d buyers; last year 5.27d sellers. Manchester quoted yarns quiet but steady; cloths quiet but steady. Our market opened with sales of January 7.65, 7.66, 7.67, and after selling at 7.58, 8c ruled at 7.91 at 1 p. m. All interests were astonished at the estimate published by the government today. No one anticipated the report would be nearly a million bales below the average estimate by the trade during the past few weeks. As soon as it was read the market became a scene of the utmost excitement, and after sharp fluctuations closed firm at the best prices of the day. Liverpool must advance sharply tomorrow to sustain the improvement here today. The temper of the trade is very bullish and feels the estimate of the government will bring in the spinners as buyers. After the bureau report was read the houses who were long became heavy sellers. Their selling was estimated at upwards of 75,000 bales. Liverpool sold here on the advance. The spot market was quiet at 5-16c advance, middling 8 5-16c; last year 10 3-16c.

W. E. Small & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 3.—The report was very much lower than any one expected. It sustains all that has been said of the crop throughout the summer. It furnishes the market with something to go on. Calling the crop 10,000,000 bales, even figuring and granting 300,000 leeway to the bureau, there is nothing in the outlook to justify 7½c for cotton this season. The trade is starting the season with moderate prices, and there is room for improvement without putting prices to a point that will stop consumption. Unless the government is more wrong than ever before the crop is less than last year, and there is therefore a ground basis for speculation below 8c. We are not willing to commit ourselves as to the immediate course of prices. There is an enormous short interest and interests powerful enough to hold Liverpool down for a few days to enable them to cover some of their cotton, but while the market may have a setback after such an advance the price of cotton will be higher in the spring than it is now, from present indications. We have persistently maintained that a 11,000,000 bale crop was out of the question. Our advices have pointed to a 10,000,000 or 10,250,000 bale crop. This is not a large crop, and not large enough, certainly, to advise short selling. As last year was a bear year from December to May, this year should be the reverse. We advise buying on any setback.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, December 3.—Cotton futures opened about 8 points higher for the active options, cables being quite steady but dull, prices in Liverpool being ½ to 1 point higher on futures, and unchanged on spots. Our market ruled nervous during the early trading. Considerable evening up of contracts took place pending the appearance of the bureau estimate of the crop. Receipts and other statistics were ignored for the time being. The reading of the government estimate of the crop—9,674,000—was the signal for an outburst of bull enthusiasm and an avalanche of buying orders, which caused prices to jump upward in leaps of 20 to 30 points. The active positions reached 8c on the rally, but profit taking caused a reaction of 13 to 15 points. The market closed firm, however, with prices at the best, January 42 points net higher.

Review of the New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, December 3.—The spot cotton market today, influenced by the government bureau report, was decidedly higher, though the transactions were not unusually large. Sales 4,000 bales, including 1,400 to arrive. The market closed firm with quotations ⅜c above yesterday's closing figures on all grades.

In the future market there was great excitement about the pit when the government estimate of the growing crop was read placing the probable crop at 9,674,000. This was 600,000 under the figures expected, while it shattered all ideas that have prevailed earlier in the season. With the announcement the market jumped up wildly. March had reached 7.36 and the estimate sent it to 7.83 in one bound. January went to 7.85, while every other active month gained from 35 to 40 points, as it were, in a stride. The bears were knocked completely off their feet and the scramble to cover short commitments continued for a considerable time. From a market that has been dull to stagnation the pit was thronged with shouting men and from a dull bear market it was converted in a twinkling of a fierce bull advance. The market continued firm throughout the afternoon, closing with net gains on the day of 48 to 49 points on all positions.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 3.—It was quite natural that the early market should halt pending the receipt of the bureau figures from Washington at noon. Opening sales were 8 to 10 points higher, followed by 2 to 3 points reaction, and a stand off policy was inaugurated. Cables were quite satisfactory and the possibility of very small figures from the government naturally made shorts cautious, it being feared that anything near 10,000,000 or lower would bring consternation in the bear ranks. Toward noon a good deal of activity was shown and when the bureau figures of 9,674,000 appeared there was a bear panic and prices moved up some 45 points. The effect of these low figures at Liverpool cannot fail to be tremendous. She must have the cotton, and foreign spinners who have kept for so long aloof must replenish stocks for actual requirements. All in all it was a great day for the bull crowd. Receipts at ports today 65,000 against 53,000 last year. The bureau report absorbed attention, and previous to its receipt no little interest was excited by the publication by a prominent firm of a crop estimate of 9,962,000 bales, based on reports from 264 towns. The stock at these towns is now but 583,000 as against 729,000 last year. Another estimate came from a prominent Memphis concern who placed the output at 10,380,000 bales. The average estimates of the New York, Liverpool, Memphis and Houston exchanges is 10,683,000. New York cotton men who left here a fortnight ago quite bearish in their crop views after reaching Texas and looking over the ground have turned bulls and do not see where the crop is to come from.

S. M. STARK. D. W. MORGAN, Late of Jerry Lynch.
S. M. STARK & COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors.
Empire Building, - 37 N. Broad Street, - Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEWED.

Chicago, December 3.—Liberal profit taking with marked strength in both wheat and corn influenced sharp sags and December and May wheat closed ⅛@¼c down, December corn ¼c higher, May corn ⅝c higher and May oats ⅛@¼c up. Provisions closed 15@20c down.

Trade in wheat was very active over a somewhat narrow range. A slight improvement in cables and a marked falling off in northwestern receipts started better prices. The country demand was very good and most of the buying orders seemed to be for long profits rather than for scalping. The strength in the St. Louis market was particularly helpful. The world's total visible increase of 5,220,000 bushels had little effect on the market. A good strength developing in corn added to the bullish wheat incentives and prices advanced well. Late in the session, however, long wheat in great quantities was poured into the pit, and although taken up quickly by bulls, depressed the market materially. December opened steady, ranged between 73⅞@74¼c and closed easy, ⅛@¼c lower at 73⅞c. May opened unchanged, ranged between 78@78⅞c and closed easy ⅛@¼c down at 78@78⅛c. Local receipts were 78 cars, 2 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,051 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,129 cars, against 1,365 last week and 801 last year. Primary receipts 1,490,000 bushels, compared with 865,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances in wheat were 33,000 bushels and in flour 21,000 barrels.

Corn acted dull and weak the first two hours of trade while wheat was advancing. Cables were lower, and there was considerable selling. The wheat advance made some of the shorts nervous and on the report of a strong cash demand in the southwest and a good sample trade here many prominent ones ran hurriedly to cover. The advance was sharp and decisive, and prices reached the highest for the week. Under increased offerings later prices subsided somewhat. December ranged between 61⅝@63c, closing firm at 62¾c. May opened firm to a shade lower, sold between 64½@66¼c and closed strong ⅝c higher at 65½c. Receipts were 197 cars.

Oats were dull and featureless early, but followed corn when that cereal showed strength, establishing a new record for May. There was a moderate demand on the part of shorts, country acceptances were small and shippers reported an active demand for small lots for the eastern account. May opened steady, ranged between 43⅛@43¼@43⅞c and closed firm, ⅛@¼c up at 43½c. Receipts were 258 cars.

Provisions were heavy on large receipts, but the decline was moderate. Trade was rather dull, the country demand less urgent, but not much of a pressure on the market. There was some open selling by large packers and prices sagged. January pork closed 20c down at $16.05, January lard 20c lower at $9.35, and January ribs 15c down at $8.22½.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 80 cars; corn, 85 carse; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 59,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
WHEAT—				
December	74⅛	74¾	73⅝	73⅞
May	78¼	78⅞	78	78
CORN—				
December	62	63	61⅝	62¾
May	64¼	66⅛	64½	65½
July	64⅝	66	64⅝	65⅝
CORN—				
December	42¾	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞
May	42¾	43⅝	43¼	43½
July	39	39	38¾	39
MESS PORK—				
January	16.07	16.17½	15.95	16.05
May	16.45	16.50	16.32½	16.37½
LARD—				
December	9.50	9.50	9.37½	9.37½
January	9.47½	9.47½	9.35	9.35
May	9.50	9.55	9.42½	9.42½
SHORT RIBS—				
January	8.32½	8.32½	8.20	8.22½
May	8.42½	8.45	8.35	8.37½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	42,000	41,000
Wheat, bushels	289,000	3,000
Corn, bushels	105,000	86,000
Oats, bushels	289,000	193,000
Rye, bushels	27,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	196,000	32,000

W. E. Small & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, December 3.—Wheat—Reported some cash wheat sold today from the southwest to go direct to France. Have heard of no export business at the seaboard. Weather crop bulletins said November as a whole was very dry and winter wheat suffered more or less. There was again an enormous trade with heavy buying orders early, but on the advances the long wheat was poured out in a most liberal way with St. Louis leading in the selling, being influenced no doubt by snow in the southwest. Strength in continental markets was a decided feature, while the northwest movement shows signs of decreasing with receipts in the southwest on a very small scale. There was enough realizing as well as selling by local bear talent to close the market soft, but with sentiment so bullish as it is with the strong situation we favor purchases on any recessions that may appear.

Corn—A sale of 35,000 bushels was reported from St. Louis. Selling appeared at the start. Comstock was a heavy buyer. Sentiment bullish, resulting in establishing the highest prices so far on the crop year. Shorts covered very freely, and while the full advance was not maintained sentiment still continues very bullish.

Oats followed corn with St. Louis a good seller early, but there were enough buying orders on hand to absorb all offerings. Toward the close considerable realizing appeared.

Provisions were weak on the large run of hogs, which promise to continue, with packers selling, while Cudahy sold liberally toward the close. Sentiment continues bullish, and should any further declines appear we look for good buying.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, December 3.—Cotton seed oil quiet on spot but steady and fairly active for future delivery. Prime crude barrels 34c; prime summer yellow 36½c; off summer yellow 36c; prime white 39@40c; prime winter yellow 39@40c Prime meal $25.50.

Memphis, December 3.—Cotton seed oil—Car lots, prime per gallon, crude 31c; prime summer yellow 35c; choice cooking summer yellow less than car lots per gallon, nominal. Cotton seed meal and cake—Prime $22.

FRANK HAWKINS, President. H. M. ATKINSON, Vice Pres. JOS. A. McCORD, Cashier. THOS. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.
Third National Bank.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
SURPLUS - - - - $100,000
......DIRECTORS......
H. M. ATKINSON, M. A. FALL, JOHN W. GRANT, E. B. ROSSER, FRANK HAWKINS, H. Y McCORD, J. CARROLL PAYNE.
Letters of Credit and Foreign Exchange Sold on All Parts of the World.

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS $115,000
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Accounts Invited Upon Favorable Terms.

COTTON STATES BELTING & SUPPLY CO.
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SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, MINES, RAILROADS, STEAM FITTERS AND MACHINISTS.
Machine Shop Tools a Specialty. Prompt Shipment and Low Prices
WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF SUPPLIES FOR TEXTILE MILLS

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, December 3.—Confusion and hesitation were reflected in the movement of stock prices all day, and the course of the market did not persist in one direction for any lengthened period. The movement during the morning was irregular, but leaned toward depression, which gave way about midday to a vigorous upward movement when the extracts of the president's message made their appearance. A slump in Amalgamated Copper and a rise in call money rates unsettled the market again late in the day, as was the case yesterday. The sympathetic reaction did not carry the level of prices back below last night, as will be seen by consultation of last prices, which show small net gains as a rule. There was some recovery from the lowest also, due to covering by room shorts at the last. The early heaviness of the market was due to some continued uneasiness over the anti-trust views contained in the president's message. The general tenor of the message has been pretty well understood for several days past, and what selling was induced by its contents had been mostly accomplished before the publication. The tone of deprecation of the habit of appeal to hatred and fear in the public arguments against the so-called trusts seemed to gratify speculative sentiment and to ameliorate the stock market effect of the recommendation for regulation of the trusts. In consequence the demand to cover shorts, which followed the publication of the message, carried the whole market upward with considerable momentum, the prices of most prominent stocks rising from 1 to 2 points over last night. The sharp break in foreign exchange carried the rate well below the gold export point, and relieved apprehension that further gold would go out this week. This helped the midday rally in stocks, although call money rates were firmer and maintained above the 4 per cent level for the most part. The rise to 5 per cent again came late in the day and brought out heavy offerings, which forced the rate back to the low level of the day. Not much significance was attached to the late rise or the subsequent relapse. Money was easier in London, Berlin and Paris, and continental competition for bills was reported from London. Large applications at the subtreasury for withdrawal of government bonds on deposit to secure circulation evidently preliminary to the offering of the bonds for redemption. The payment of drafts against deposits of several millions of gold at Pacific coast points is still pending. The movement of Amalgamated Copper continued an inscrutable mystery. The stock broke in the late trading, then rallied slightly and became heavy, but the general market closed firm.

Money on call firm at 3½@5 per cent; last loan 4½ per cent; ruling rate 4½; prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅜@4.87½ for demand and $4.84¼@4.84⅜ for 60 days; posted rates $4.85@4.88½; commercial bills $4.83½@4.84.

Bar silver 54c.
Mexican dollars 43c.
Government bonds steady.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds irregular.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	79⅛	Manhattan L	139⅛
do. preferred	99⅛	Metro. Street Ry	164⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	103¾	Mexican Central	23¾
do. preferred	95⅛	Mexican National	14⅜
Canadian Pacific	113¼	Minn. & St. Louis	106¾
Canada Southern	85¼	Missouri Pacific	101⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅛	Mo. Kansas & Tex.	25⅞
Chic. & Alton	36	do. preferred	51¾
do. preferred	77½	New Jersey Cent.	181
C. B. & Q.	—	New York Central	168½
Chic. Ind. & L.	47⅛	Norfolk & Western	59⅛
do. preferred	74¼	do. preferred	92
Chicago & East Ill.	135¾	Northern Pacific	—
Chic. & Great West	24⅜	do preferred	100½
do. pref. A	87½	Ontario & Western	34⅞
do. pref B	47	Pennsylvania	149⅝
Chicago & N. W.	206	Reading	49⅛
Rock Island	147¼	do. 1st preferred	79⅞
Chic. Term. & Trans	19⅜	do. 2d preferred	59⅝
do. preferred	35⅛	St. L. & S. F	51¼
C. C. C. & St. Louis	97⅛	do. 1st preferred	80⅛
Colo. Sou.	14⅛	do. 2d preferred	70¼
do. 1st preferred	57½	St. L. & S. W.	26¼
do. 2d preferred	27	do. preferred	59
Del. & Hudson	174	St. Paul	166¾
Del. L. & W.	242	do. preferred	190
Den. & Rio Grande	45	Southern Pacific	60¼
do. preferred	93¾	Southern Railway	33⅞
Erie (new)	41⅝	do. preferred	92⅜
do. 1st preferred	72½	Texas & Pacific	39¼
do. 2d preferred	58	Tol., St. L. & W.	19
Great Nor. pref	190	do. preferred	31⅛
Hocking Valley	63	Union Pacific	102¼
do. preferred	80⅜	do. preferred	89⅜
Illinois Central	139¼	Wabash	21
Iowa Central	38	do. preferred	40⅛
do. preferred	74	Wheel & L. E	18⅛
Lake Erie & W.	71	do. preferred	29
do. preferred	128	Wisconsin Central	20¾
Louisville & Nash	108⅛	do. preferred	42⅜

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	190	United States	90
American	202	Wells Fargo	180

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amal. Copper	72	North American	92
Am. Car F'dy	29	Pacific Coast	77⅛
do. preferred	85	Pacific Mail	46½
Am. Linseed Oil	17	People's Gas	99¼
do. preferred	47	Pressed Steel Car	42⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43⅛	do. preferred	85½
do. preferred	96¼	Pullman Palace	215
American Tobacco	—	Republic Steel	15⅜
Anaconda Mining	30½	do. preferred	69
Brook. Rap. Tran	62⅞	Sugar	123¾
Col. F. & Iron	91	T. C & Iron	63⅞
Consol. Gas	217½	Union Bag & Paper	14½
Cont. Tobacco	—	do. preferred	73½
dopreferred	—	U. S. Leather	12
General Electric	276¼	do. preferred	82¼
Glucose Sugar	39½	U. S. Rubber	15⅛
Hocking Coal	18	do. preferred	52
International Paper	20½	U. S. Steel	42¾
do. preferred	76½	do. preferred	93
Intern'l Power	89½	Western Union	91⅛
Laclede Gas	92½	Va.-Car. Chem Co	62
National Biscuit	42⅞	do. preferred	122
National Lead	18¼	Seaboard Air Line	27
National Salt	27	do. preferred	50⅞
do. preferred	62	do. Bonds	86

BONDS.

U. S. 2s ref reg.	108¼	F. W. & D. 1st	105¼
do. coupon	108¾	Hocking Val 4½s	108
U. S. 3s reg	108¼	L. & N. unified 4s	102½
do. coupon	108⅜	Mex. Cent. 4s	83½
U. S. new 4s, reg	139¼	do. 1st income	30½
do. coupon	139¼	Min. & St. L. 4s	103
U. S. old 4s, reg	111½	M., K. & T. 4s	98
do. coupon	112½	M. K. & T. 2ds	81¼
U. S. 5s, reg	107⅛	N. Y. Central	105⅜
do. coupon	107⅛	do. general 3½s	109½
Atchison gen 4s	103⅜	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	131¼
do. adj. 4s	94⅛	Northern Pac 4s	105⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s	103⅛	do 3s	72⅝
do. 3½s	96⅜	Nor. & West con 4s	102⅜
do. conv. 4s	105½	Reading gen. 4s	99½
Canada So. 2ds	109¾	St. L. & I. M. con 5s	116⅜
Cent. of Ga. 5s	106	St. L. & S. F 4s	97½
do. 1st incomes	75	St. L. S. W. 1sts	97
do. 2d incomes	32½	do. 2ds	79¾
Ches & Ohio 4½s	107½	San. An. & Ar. P. 4s	89⅝
Chic. & Alton 3½s	86¼	Sou. Pacific 4s	93
C. B. & Q. new 4s	97¾	Southern Ry 5s	120¼
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	112	Tex. & Pacific 1st	118⅜
Chic. & N. W. con 7s	139	Tol., St. L. & W 4s	81
Chic., R. I & P 4s	106⅞	Union Pacific 4s	106½
C., C. C. & S. L. g 4s	102¼	do. conv. 4s	106
Chicago Term 4s	90½	Wabash 1sts	118½
Col. & Sou 4s	89⅜	do. 2ds	111¼
D. & R G. 4s	103½	do. deb. B	61⅞
Erie prior lien 4s	100½	West Shore 4s	113⅜
Erie general 4s	90½	Wheel. & L. E. 4s	92

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, December 3.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The stock market was less firm today, although investment shares were harder.

The American department was unsettled on reports of gold shipments from your side, and on a relapse of £2 to the ton in copper to £58. The opening was lower, then prices see-sawed throughout the session, finally closing slightly above the worst, owing to New York's afternoon purchases of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Rio tintos sold at 42.

Silver sold at 24 15-16d, although there are signs of a rally.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Amalg. Copper	73⅛	74⅜	71½	72	72
Am. Sugar Refin'ry	123	125⅛	123	124	123¾
Atchison	79	79⅞	78⅜	79⅛	79⅛
do. preferred	99¼	100¼	99¼	99½	99½
Am'n Car Foundry	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29	29
do. preferred	84¾	85½	84¾	85⅛	85
Am'n Cotton Oil	28	28	28	28	26
Brooklyn R. T.	62¼	63⅛	61¾	63	62⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	103⅛	104¼	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	95⅛
C., C., C. and St. L.	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	97⅛
Canada Southern	85	86	85	85⅛	85¼
Col. Fuel and Iron	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	91
Ches. and Ohio	48	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	48⅛
Consolidated Gas	*216¼	217	216¼	217	217½
Del. and Hudson	174	174	174	174	174
Erie	41¾	42⅛	41⅛	41⅝	41⅝
do. first prefer'd	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72½	72⅛
General Electric	275¾	277¾	275¾	276¼	276¼
Great Western	24¼	24⅝	24	24	24⅝
Illinois Central	139	139¾	138⅝	139¼	139¼
Internat'al Paper	20¼	21	20½	20¾	20½
Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Kans. & Tex., pref.	52	52⅛	51⅛	51⅞	51¾
Louisville & Nash.	108⅞	109⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108½
Missouri Pacific	100⅜	102⅛	100⅜	101⅝	101⅝
Manhattan	137⅝	139⅞	137⅝	139⅝	139⅛
Metropol. Traction	164⅛	165½	164⅛	164⅞	164⅞
New York Central	168½	169½	168⅛	168⅛	168⅛
Northwestern	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
National Lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	18¼
Norfolk & Western	59	59⅝	58⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Ontario & Western	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞
Pennsylvania	148⅜	150⅛	149⅜	149¾	149⅝
Pacific Mail	46½	47½	46	46½	46½
People's Gas Co	98⅝	99⅞	98⅝	99¼	99¼
Rock Island	147	147	146⅞	147	147¼
Rep. Iron and Steel	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
Reading	49⅛	50⅛	49¼	49⅛	49¾
do. first pref'd	80	80	79⅛	80	79⅞
do. sec. pref'd	59	60	58¼	59⅜	59⅝
Southern Pacific	60	60⅜	59⅛	60¼	60¼
St. Paul	166⅛	167⅞	165⅞	166⅞	166¾
Southern Railway	33⅛	34¼	33¾	34	33⅞
do. preferred	92⅝	93⅛	92	92½	92⅜
St. L. & S. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26¼
do. preferred	59⅜	60	59¼	59¼	59
Texas Pacific	39¼	39⅞	39	39⅛	39¼
Tenn. Coal and Iron	63¼	64	63¼	63⅝	63⅞
U. S. Steel	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	42¾
do. preferred	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	92¾	93
Union Pacific	101¼	102⅜	101¼	102⅜	102¼
do. preferred	89¼	90	89⅛	89¾	89¾
U. S. Rubber, com.	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
U. S. Leather	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12
do. preferred	82⅛	82⅜	82¼	82¼	82¼
Wabash, preferred	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	40⅛
Western Union	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent.

Local Bonds and Stocks.

CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta 4s, 1923	107	....
Atlanta 4½s, 1922	115	....
Atlanta 6s, 1914	120	....
Atlanta 7s, 1904	107	....
Atlanta 8s, 1902	102	....
Savannah 5s, 1909	107	....
Savannah 5s, 1913	109	....
Macon 4½s, 1926	107½	....
Macon 6s, 1910	115½	....
Augusta 4s, 1927	104	....
Augusta 5s, 1921	115	....
Augusta 6s, 1913	118	....
Columbus 5s, 1909	104	....
Columbus 4½s, 1927	107	....

STATE BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia 3½s, 1915	105	....
Georgia 3½s, 1930	107½	....
Georgia 4s, 1926	115	....
Georgia 4½s, 1911	111½	....
Georgia 4½, 1915	115	116
Georgia 4½s, 1922	119	....
Alabama, class A	107	....
Alabama, class B	106	....
Alabama, class C	101	....

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia railroad 5s, 1922	108	....
Georgia railroad 6s, 1910	112	....
Georgia railroad 6s, 1922	120	....
Central of Georgia first 5s, 1945	117	....
Central of Georgia, Col. Trust 5s, 1937	101½	103
Central of Georgia Consol. 5s, 1945	106½	108
Central of Georgia, first incomes	70	72
Central of Georgia second incomes	26	28
Central of Georgia third incomes	14	16
Southern Ry. first 5s, 1994	117	117¼
Ga. Pacific first 6s, 1922	127	129
Ga. and Ala. first pf. 5s, 1945	107⅝	....
Ga. and Ala. consols, 1945	106½	107¼
Seaboard 4s, 1950	83¾	84¼
Seaboard g. ar. 5s, 1902	101	101½
Seaboard 10 year 5s	102	....

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. R. R. and Bkg. Co.	229	232
Southeastern	115	116
Augusta and Savannah	113½	115
Augusta and West Point	150	....
Southern Railway preferred	87½	....
Southern Railway common	31½	32
Seaboard preferred	49	51
Seaboard common	25	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prices corrected daily by CITY SAVINGS BANK. Atlanta.

	Last Sale.	Bid.
Atlanta Brewing Co.	115	100
Atlanta Home Ins. Co.	80	80
Atlanta National bank	450	....
Atlanta Savings bank	103	....
Capital City Natl. bank	130	....
Constitution Publishing Co. pref.	100	....
Exposition Cotton mills	125	100
Farmers and Traders' bank	115	....
Ga. Savings Bank and Trust Co.	100	....
Germania Savings bank	102	....
Lowry National bank*	150	....
Merchants and Mechanics' bank*	80	....
Third National bank	150	150
Trust Company of Georgia*	105	....
Atlanta Banking and Sav. Co.	110	....
East Atlanta Land Co.*	100	....
Fourth National bank	110	110

*Asked.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, December 3.—The stock market was irregular in the early dealings, and there were numerous professional attacks on prices. At the same time Sugar was marked up in anticipation of the reciprocity recommendation in the president's message. General Electric scored a sharp advance. Locomotive stocks showed marked strength, and Manhattan made a further advance. Copper, in spite of further depression in the London market for the commodity, was well supported in the morning around 74@74¾. Toward noon trading fell off and operators were disposed to await the publication of the president's message. The message was well received by the street. The general opinion appeared to be that it was indicative of conservatism on the part of the chief magistrate. An immediate rally set in, which extended to 1@2 points, and the highest prices of the day were generally reached in the afternoon. Realizing sales finally checked the improvement and caused a halt in the speculation. Sentiment was unsettled by a fresh break in Copper, which carried it down 3¼ from the highest, and established a new low record for the stock. No explanation of the movement was given because the stock was supported in the morning in spite of the knowledge that the Boston and Montana Company had omitted its usual extra dividend. Sugar reacted sharply on disappointment that the president was not more specific in his recommendations as to the reduction of Cuban duties. Smelting reacted sharply from the early high price, and there were several declines amounting to 1 per cent. In the final dealings however, more support was enjoyed, and the list, with the exception of Copper, showed a rallying disposition. The market closed irregular and somewhat uncertain.

W. E. Small & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, December 3.—The market was decidedly mixed at the start, attended with considerable irregularity. Sugar, People's Gas and Copper were bid up, while selling appeared in the rails. There was a tendency toward conservatism in the selling side in Copper, which was shown in a disposition to cover shorts, although nothing appeared that could be construed as favorable to the stock. London was not a factor except selling United States Steel shares, which were in good request, however, while Smelters moved up, but lost their advances. Good buying appeared in Manhattan, which was put down to Keene, while shorts were disposed to cover Brooklyn Rapid Transit. There was pronounced selling in Texas Pacific, but support appeared in Missouri Pacific and Atchison, while Wabash was bid up. The coalers held up well, but were not active. The president's message was a conservative document, and well received, especially his attitude regarding the trust matters, which were forceful as well as sensible, and no doubt exists but that congress will take action along the lines suggested. Regular dividends were declared on Consolidated Gas, but the buying of the stock did not last long, however, realizing being stimulated by the bad break in Copper, which was forced down to a new low level during the afternoon, due largely to fear of legislative measures against the company in Washington. Shorts covered freely, but the fact that there appears to be no limit to the declining tendency in the stock created a bad effect on the market generally. Unless there is a diminution in gold exports and further buying of bonds by Secretary Gage money can be expected to work close during the balance of the month. The market on the whole was very unsatisfactory, and aside from Manhattan there was not any feature that would appeal to buying by the public.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 3.—Flour, Diamond 1st patent, $4.75; 2d patent, $4.30; straight $3.85, extra fancy, $3.65; fancy, $3.55; extra family $3.20. First patent spring wheat $4.75. Corn, choice white, 86c; No. 2 do. 85c; No. 2 mixed 84c. Oats, white 58; mixed 55. Texas rustproof 75; ansas 70. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.10. No. 1, small bales, $1; No. 2, 90c. Meal, plain, 80c; bolted 75c. Bran, small sacks, $1.20. Shorts $1.25. Stock meal, $1.35 per 100 pounds. Cotton seed meal, $1.15 per 100 pounds. Hudnut's grits $2.

New York, December 3.—Flour steady. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 84½; options generally active and firm all day with much profit-taking on the bulges, especially in the last hour when offerings caused a reaction from top prices. Further outside demand, foreign buying and a strong advance in corn furnished the chief bull points; closed unsettled ⅛@¼c net lower; May 83⅝; December 81⅞. Corn, spot dull; No. 2 69½; options opened easy under cables and a small trade, but developed afternoon excitement and heavy buying by the oversold professional contingent that advanced prices over a cent. A reaction followed and closed unsettled ¼@½c higher; May 69½; December 69⅛. Oats, spot firmer; No. 2 49½; options irregular, following corn.

St. Louis, December 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash 80⅞; December 80½; May 80⅞. Corn, No. 2 mixed 66; December 66; May 67½. Oats, No. 2 cash 45¾; December 45¾; May 45⅝.

Chicago, December 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring 72 7-8; No. 2 red 78 1-2. No. 2 corn 64; No. 2 yellow 64 1-2. No. 2 oats 44 1-4; No. 2 white 46@46 1-4; No. 3 white 45 1-2@46 1-4. No. 2 rye 61.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 3.—Clear rid sides, boxed 9½. ribs 8⅞. rib bellies 9¾@10¼; ice cured bellies, 10¼. Sugar cured hams, 9@13½. Lard 10⅜.

St. Louis, December 3.—Pork lower; jobbing $16. Lard lower at 9.27½. Dry salt meats, boxed lower; extra shorts and clear ribs 8.37½; clear sides 8.62½. Bacon, boxed lower; extra shorts and clear ribs 9.25; clear sides 9.50.

Chicago, December 3.—Mess pork $15.10 @15.20. Lard, per 100 pounds, 9.37@9.40. Short ribs sides (loose)) 8.45@8.30; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 7 1-4@7 1-2; short clear sides (boxed) 8.60@[illegible]).

New York, December 3.—Lard easier; western steam 9.85; refined easy. Pork steady.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

New York, December 3.—Wheat—There was active trade in wheat with the market decidedly strong. Cables were a little disappointing early, improving later. Paris advanced equal to 1½c. There was moderate foreign buying, which absorbed all offerings, carrying prices up rapidly in all markets. The advance was helped here by heavy buying against calls sold last night. The weather was much colder again in the lake region with severe temperature on the lakes, but somewhat warmer in the far northwest. Northwest receipts, including Chicago, were over 200 cars less than last week, but 328 cars more than last year. Wheat reacted from the early advance, but recovered and was strong late, but met heavy realizing and closed at the lowest. The weather bulletin

Continued on Twelfth Page.

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Surplus and Undivided Profits .. 225,000.00
Total $325,000.00
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T. B. NEAL, Pres. E. H. THORNTON, Cashier. W. F. MANRY, Asst. Cashier.

W. L. PEEL, President. ROBT. F. MADDOX, Vice Pres. THOS. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. GEO. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cashier.
MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING COMPANY
Capital $200,000.00
Stockholders' liability 200,000.00
Surplus 50,000.00
Total $450,000.00
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JAMES SWANN, President. P. ROMARE, Vice-President. C. E. CURRIER, Cashier. H. R. BLOODWORTH, Asst. Cashier.
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ATLANTA, GA.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY:
Capital, - - - - - $150,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 570,000.00
DIRECTORS:
James Swann. P. Romare. A. E. Thornton. F. E. Block. S. M. Inman. C. E. Currier. H. T. Inman.
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Peter Lynch is also running at 7 West Mitchell his great Variety Store, and has on hand and receiving Mason's Fruit Jars, metal and glass tops; also Woodbury and Millville Jars, pints, quarts and half gallons.
Just received 8 bushels Red and Brown Valentine Bush Beans, 3 bushels Kentucky Wonder and other Cornfield Beans; Seed Rye. Turnip Seeds of all kinds and other fall seeds.
150 Empty Barrels, Half Barrels, 10 and 5-gallon Kegs for sale. Terms cash.

THE brilliant s
week will be t
Bessie Draper
Keldin, which takes
night in the First
The prominence an
bride and groom ma
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the wedding in their
distinguish it as one
The ceremony wil
Rev. Dr. Bridewell,
twelve ushers, eigh
eight bridesmaids.
Mr. Joseph Gatins,
S. Elkins, Messrs. M
Howell, Thomas B. F
Jr., John E. Murphy
son, Robert F. Madd
Hugh McKee and H
The groomsmen:
Kiser, W. P. Hill, C
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Grant, of Memphis,
W. Draper.
The bridesmaids wi
Oglesby, Josie Stoc
Keldin, of Knoxville;
Addie Maude.
Mr. Samuel F. P
man; Miss Jessie No
Mrs. James English,
or; Miss Jennie Engl
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and lilies tied with
matron of honor wil
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Mrs. Miller'

THE reception
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Miss Lucile Hitt, wh
to Atlanta to reside
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Assisting Mrs. Mil
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Harry Bewick, Peter
Hoke Smith, Frank L
ler, J. K. Orr, T. S.
cutt, Charles Bowen
Lewis Thomas, Mrs.
Cox, Mrs. Peabody, M
Johnson, Joseph Rai
son, W. W. Landrun
B. Roberts, E. F. Mc
T. Dargan, Fred Lae
Milam, Luther Will
Miller, Lucy Hitt, M
Laurie Hill, Rachel M
son, Juliette Cox, J
Garnie, Madge and

A Success

THE first day o
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On the Social Realm

THE brilliant social event of the week will be the wedding of Miss Bessie Draper and Mr. James McKeldin, which takes place at 8 o'clock tonight in the First Presbyterian church. The prominence and popularity of the bride and groom makes the occasion one of notable interest, while the details of the wedding in their elaborate detail will distinguish it as one unusually elegant.

The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Dr. Bridewell, and there will be twelve ushers, eight groomsmen and eight bridesmaids. The ushers will be Mr. Joseph Gatins, of New York; Dr. W. S. Elkins, Messrs. Morris Brandon, Clark Howell, Thomas B. Paine, J. W. English, Jr., John E. Murphy, James D. Robinson, Robert F. Maddox, Willis E. Ragan, Hugh McKee and Hugh M. McKeldin.

The groomsmen: Messrs. Gordon P. Kiser, W. P. Hill, Charles I. Ryan, Fulton Colville, Hugh B. Adams, Peter G. Grant, of Memphis, Tenn., and Robert W. Draper.

The bridesmaids will be Misses Eugenia Oglesby, Josie Stockdell, Augusta McKeldin, of Knoxville; Ruth Hallman and Addie Maude.

Mr. Samuel F. Parrott will be best man; Miss Jessie Norton maid of honor; Mrs. James English, Jr., matron of honor; Miss Jennie English first bridesmaid.

The bride's gown is of ivory-white olga crepe, the gracefully hanging skirt, hand-tucked, and the panels forming it joined with a hand-embroidery. The corsage is similarly fashioned and has a yoke of pin-tucked tulle bordered with a bertha of rose point lace. Her veil will be caught with orange blossoms the same worn by her mother on the latter's wedding day. The bridal bouquet is of white orchids and lilies of the valley tied with streamers of tulle.

The maid of honor will wear pink tulle and her bouquet will be of white roses and lilies tied with white tulle. The matron of honor will wear a white tulle gown and carry a shower bouquet of lilies.

The bridesmaids will wear white tulle gowns gracefully fashioned and their bouquets of pink roses will be bordered with lilies of the valley, and tied with streamers of tulle.

The decorations at the church will be of palms and potted plants, in artistic arrangement, while at the residence of the bride's parents where an elegant reception follows the church ceremony the decorations will include ferns, and a luxury of white cut flowers. The bride's table will be in white and green lilies of the valley to be used. In the reception and drawing rooms roses and lilies will be the decorations.

Mrs. Miller's Reception.

THE reception at which Mrs. Caleton Miller entertained yesterday afternoon was an elaborate and enjoyable occasion. About four hundred guests were in attendance, calling from the hours of 5 till 7. The interior of the hospitable home presented an artistic appearance in its decoration of autumn leaves and bright colored flowers.

Mrs. Miller, the cordial hostess of the afternoon, wore an elegant toilet of pale gray olga crepe with trimmings of lace and a touch of turquoise blue.

Among the most attractive of the young ladies in the receiving party was Miss Lucile Hitt, who has recently come to Atlanta to reside; she wore an exquisite toilet of white silk mull.

Assisting Mrs. Miller in the entertainment of her guests were Mesdames Harry Bewick, Peter Erwin, John Miller, Hoke Smith, Frank Logan, John S. Candler, J. K. Orr, T. S. Lewis, J. E. Hunnicutt, Charles Bowen, Thomas Morgan, Lewis Thomas, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. Peabody, Mesdames J. Lindsay Johnson, Joseph Raine, Jr., James Jackson, W. W. Landrum, S. H. Melone, J. B. Roberts, E. F. Morris, W. L. Peel, J. T. Dargan, Fred Laen, A. J. West, R. T. Milam, Luther Williford, Misses Mary Miller, Lucy Hitt, Mamye Miller, Annie Laurie Hill, Rachel Milam, Letitia Johnson, Juliette Cox, Jennie Morris, Issie Garnie, Madge and Grace Landrum.

A Successful Day.

THE first day of the bazaar being held by the Sisters of Mercy at their convent on Washington street was a great success yesterday. The parlors were thronged with guests morning, afternoon and evening, and many of the beautiful fancy articles were disposed of. There are many more left, including a number most appropriate for holiday gifts. Delicious luncheons are served during the luncheon hour, and in the evening, and a music programme will be presented this evening.

Atlanta Women in Charitable Work

THE days preceding the holidays are always those that bring bright anticipations to the old as well as the young, and the sparkling baubles of the Xmas tree hold in amused admiration the age be-dimmed eye, as well as the one that beams with youthful glee. No matter how aged the father may be and how much he may tell you "Do not spend your money on me," when Xmas comes there is the greatest joy in his face, when along with little ones he finds that some loving one has filled his sock, or hung from the Xmas tree a token of love and remembrance.

It is the general impulse on the part of all to make Xmas a happy time; the bells ring out, fireworks are heard from morn till night, the odor of delicious viands permeate the air, and the laughter of happy voices resound from house to house.

But during this happy season there is always enough of the shadow to temper the glare of the sun, and it is to lift this shadow when it falls heaviest, that those who would be happiest must turn their eyes and hearts. It is to the hospitals, where lies the friendless, hopeless sufferers, to the institutions, where the little faces of deserted babies press against the window pane, that sunshine must be brought at Xmas time, and it is just this work which the good women of Atlanta are devoting themselves to today.

The afternoon tea, the matinee and similar occasions are being deserted that this bazaar and that may be made a success, the proceeds to go to the widow, the orphan, the sick and helpless.

A unique entertainment for New Year's day, in which the ladies of the Sheltering Arms are interested is a "trip around the world," the trip to be taken in behalf of the little children of the Sheltering Arms.

A number of ladies will open their homes the afternoon and evening of January 1, and each home will represent some foreign country. The hostess will be assisted by a number of young ladies dressed in the native costume of the country, and refreshments appropriate to the occasion will be served. A ticket for the modest sum of 50 cents will entitle those desiring to take the trip, to stop at each home and enjoy its hospitality. In this way benevolence and society will be well combined, for as the tourists go from house to house, they will meet with friends in social past time, and in this way usher in the new year with brightest prospects.

The ladies of the Sheltering Arms Society are also interested in the arrangement of a Christmas tree for the children of the Marietta street mission. These little ones, many of them, are in the factory districts, and no little of the real sunshine of life, much less the joys of Christmas, and the proposed Christmas tree will indeed be a delight to them. Those desirous of contributing to the tree may communicate with Miss Henrietta Collier or Miss Josie Stockdell.

The ladies of the Merritts avenue church will hold a bazaar tomorrow at the residence of Mrs. William Witham, on Peachtree street. Luncheon will be served during the day and supper in the evening. A number of beautiful fancy articles will be on sale and a bevy of charming young women will assist in disposing of them. Music will be one of the features of the evening's entertainment.

The ladies of the Church of the Incarnation are holding an interesting and well patronized bazaar at 128½ Whitehall street. During the day delicious luncheons are being served, and many features of entertainment are introduced afternoon and evening.

Friday night the ladies of the First Christian church will give an entertainment, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charitable purposes. Some of the best musical talent of the city will contribute a number of instrumental selections. But the bright, particular star of the evening will be Betsy Hamilton. It has been some time since this great Atlanta favorite has appeared in this city. Her readings are always greatly enjoyed by her hearers. Her dialect is perfect and her selections teem with wit and humor. A small admission will be charged.

The little ones of the Home for the Friendless are the object of the bazaar which will be held at the residence of Mrs. William R. Hammond, 514 Peachtree street, Friday, December 6. The most beautiful fancy articles will be on sale at this bazaar and many features of entertainment will be introduced to make of it a most compensating occasion. A delicious luncheon will be served during luncheon hours and supper during the evening.

The ladies interested in the Episcopalian mission church, on Pulliam street, will give a bazaar at the residence of Mrs. Waters, 359 Pulliam street, Thursday afternoon. They urge a large attendance, as the bazaar is being held for a most commendable purpose.

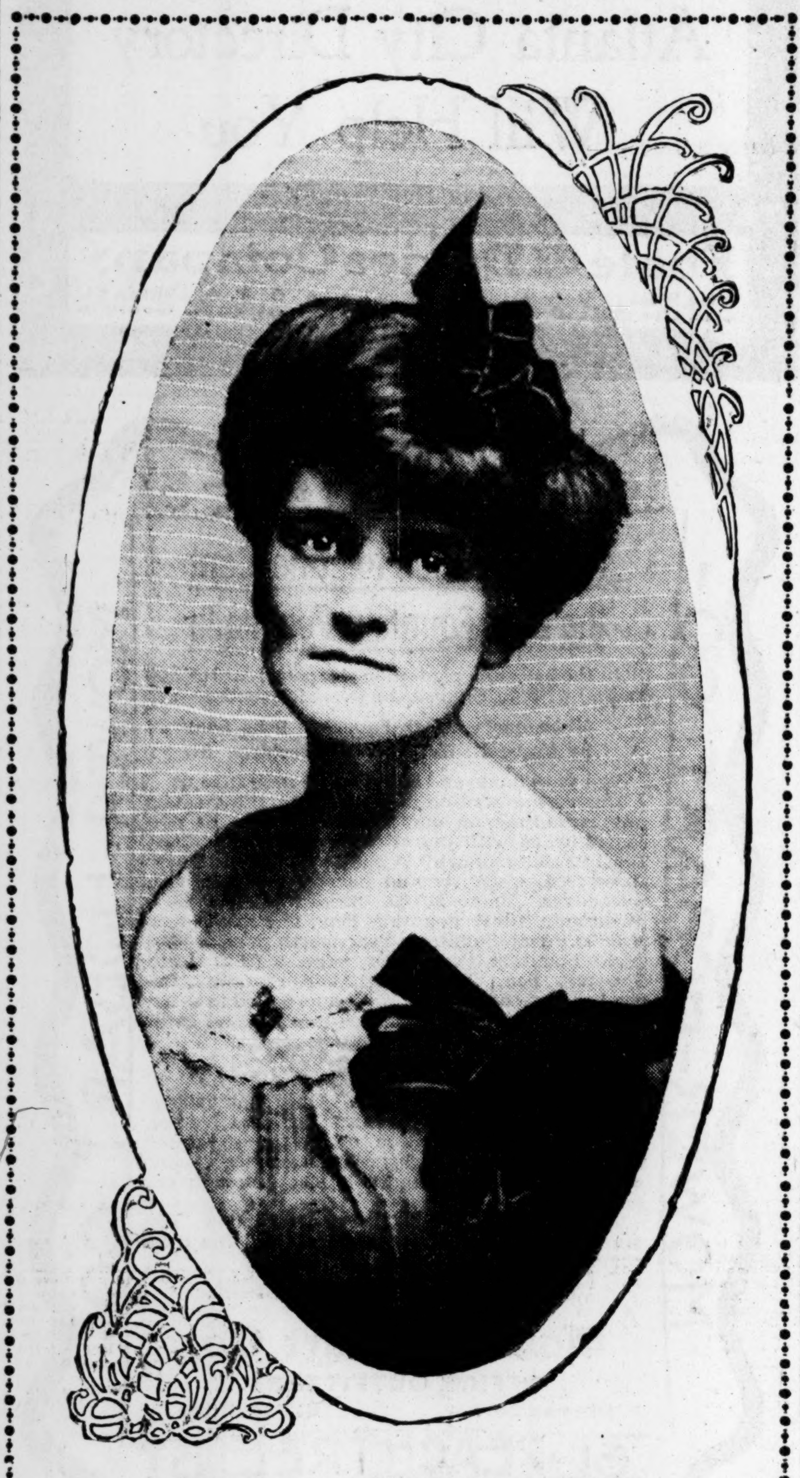
Very successful was the bazaar held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Morris Brandon for the benefit of the Presbyterian hospital. A number of beautiful fancy articles were disposed of, and luncheon was served during the afternoon and evening. An expert palmist in a picturesque nook read the palms of many of the fair guests present, and many features of entertainment were introduced to make the occasion a success. Among the ladies interested in the event were Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. Hugh Richardson, Mrs. John W. Grant, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Eugene Mitchell, Mrs. Emma Caldwell, Mrs. Charles Winship, Mrs. Ernest Woodruff, Mrs. Telham, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. A. L. Purse, Mrs. H. H. Miles and Mrs. E. M. Williams.

WE have not what we had, but we have what we had not.

What you admired last time you called is probably no longer ours, but we have something different, yet quite as pretty. Gold, silver and jeweled ornaments to adorn the person and home, also a newly arrived assortment of Tiffany art glass.

Come now—and later.

Davis & Freeman,
JEWELERS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.



MISS ANNE L. CRASS, OF CHATTANOOGA,
Whose Debut Reception Last Week Was the Social Event of the Winter.

Miss Walter to Entertain.

At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hollins Randolph, on Forrest avenue, Miss Frances Walter will entertain her friends at cards this morning. The guests will be:

Misses Florence Jackson, Emmie Johnson, Susan Calhoun, Engenia Oglesby, Adelaide Howell, Josie Stockdell, Frances Hoke, M. A. Phelan, Nita Black, Louise Black, Frances Johnson, Mary Nicolson, Martha Glover, Annie Fitten, Annie Louise Hawkins, Anise Cay, Eliza Carter, Lucy Newman, Julia Porter, Valeria Rankin, Agnes Raoul, Maude Tompkins, Nan Payne and Miss Polk, of Galveston, Texas.

Bassford-McVicker.

The marriage of Miss Ellen King Bassford and Mr. A. Walter McVicker was solemnized Sunday last at 4:30 o'clock p. m., at Hapeville, Ga., Rev. G. A. Hill officiating. Only a few friends were present. Miss Bassford is a very attractive and lovable young woman and Mr. McVicker is a young man of sterling qualities, and is connected with the Southern railway.

Mr. and Mrs. McVicker will be at home to their friends at 198 Alexander street.

Picture Sale.

The picture sale which is being held in the primary room of the Central Congregational church is attracting large crowds. The sale opened yesterday and will continue through today.

Besides pictures of unusual artistic merit there will also be on sale calendars, booklets and other novelties.

Orders will be taken for framing in burnt wood and passe partout.

LOOK IT UP.

Perhaps Coffee Is the Cause of Your Trouble.

Eating or drinking the wrong kind of food or beverage will set up disease if persisted in. That is particularly true of the more starchy foods and coffee. The trouble may show in a variety of different ways.

It is safe to say that if one is ailing in any part of the body reached by the nervous system, it would be of advantage to such an one to exchange coffee for Postum Food Coffee, and quit much use of white bread and take on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

A New York man's experience is worth knowing. He says: "I was, for a long time, troubled with general weakness and loss of ambition, without knowing the cause. Always after eating I would find myself practically helpless, and when I reached home at night could only find relief after dinner by throwing myself on the lounge and hardly speaking a dozen words to my family the entire evening, and as a last resort, go to bed.

I could look back to the days when I was athletic and full of ambition, but what made the change I could not figure out. I lost eighteen pounds of flesh, and seemed to be entering a chronic state of invalidism.

One day my eye caught the argument in one of the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee, and it occurred to me that perhaps coffee was getting in its work on me without my knowledge. At any rate, I must do something, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and took on Postum, and also began the use of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. In a short time I began to enjoy life again. Found myself running upstairs two steps at a time, and a general return of energy, ambition and strength. I not only regained my eighteen pounds, but put seven more on top of it. Now we always have Grape-Nuts and Postum each meal. The children drink the Food Coffee as well as wife and myself, and I will guarantee there is no healthier family in New York. Phil M. Farley, 190 Williams st., New York.

Meetings.

Those interested in the Ladies of the Maccabees are requested to meet Mrs. E. R. Greene, deputy supreme commander, at room 321 Empire building, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There will be an important business meeting of the Ladies of the Sheltering Arms Society Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Elkin, at 227 Peachtree street. A large attendance is urged, as business of importance will be transacted.

The Belle Kearney Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its regular weekly meeting Thursday evening, December 5, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. S. D. Warnock, 129 Courtland avenue. Subject for discussion, "Scripture Wines." The public is invited.

Social Items.

Most enjoyable was the coaching party given yesterday afternoon by Colonel Robert J. Lowry in compliment to Mrs. Witbeck, the guest of Mrs. Walter Taylor. The party drove out at 4 o'clock and reaching the club, enjoyed a delicious luncheon. In the party were besides Mrs. Witbeck, of El Paso, Tex., Miss Maud Echols, of Arkansas; Miss Rebecca Raoul, Miss Valeria Rankin, Miss Martha Glover, Miss Rosalie Howell, Miss Julia Lowry Taylor, Mr. Lucius McClesky, Mr. William Glenn, Mr. C. C. McGehee, Mr. Henderson Hallman, Dr. T. V. Hubbard, Judge Walter Collier and Mr. Peter Grant, of Memphis, Tenn.

***

Mr. Hugh McKeldin arrived in the city Saturday night and is receiving a hearty welcome from his many Atlanta friends.

***

Mrs. Witbeck leaves for her home in Texas tonight.

***

Miss Julia Taylor will visit Texas in January.

***

Mr. Langston entertains at a chafing dish party tomorrow night in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Patten, the guests of Miss Laura Adair.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lomax McGowan are visiting relatives at 84 East North avenue.

***

Mrs. M. Lang, of Birmingham, Ala., is in the city, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Saloshin, 67 Garnett street.

***

Mrs. Kate E. Harris, of Birmingham, Ala., is with her sister, Mrs. Mary Roper Hardin, at her home, 217 Capitol avenue. They will leave Wednesday morning for Rome to attend the marriage of Mr. George Hardeman Harris and Miss Eva V. Camp.

***

Mrs. W. J. Nunnally, of Chickamauga, is visiting Miss Martha Nunnally.

***

Mr. Henry H. Kingston, of New York city, general traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley railroad, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is the guest of his brother, Mr. William J. Kingston, in the latter's apartments in the Grand. Mr. Kingston has many friends in Atlanta made on a previous visit here.

***

Among the social events of yesterday was the dinner party at which Mr. Percy Adams entertained at the Capital City Club last evening in compliment to Mrs. Witbeck.

***

Mr. Eugene C. Spalding is expected home today.

***

Miss Kate Robinson has returned to the Lucy Cobb instutute.

***

Rev. B. J. Kelley has returned to Savannah.

***

Mrs. George Adair, Jr., is visiting in Macon.

***

Miss Cornelia Green returned from Washington, Ga., on Tuesday and is with Miss Julia Orme until the latter part of the week, when she will visit Miss Leila Morris.

***

Mrs. G. E. Lyndon, of Washington, Wilkes county, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Burke.

***

Mr. Henry Herman Hirsch is in Augusta, Ga.

***

Mrs. Robert M. Nelson and daughter, Miss Sarah Nelson, have returned from Richmond.

***

Mr. Blanton Fortson has returned to the city after several days' absence.

***

Mrs. Jennie Simmons has returned from a visit to relatives in Wilkes county.

***

Miss Hine, of Ohio; Miss Caldwell, of Kentucky; Miss Lyon, of Texas, and Miss Caldwell, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Miss Letitia Johnson at her home on West North avenue.

***

Mr. T. M. Green has returned to his home in Washington, Ga., after several days spent in Atlanta.

***

Miss Maude Echols, of Nashvile, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Kiser.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Copeland have returned to Greenesboro.

***

Mr. Durward B. Johnson has returned from a trip to California and will spend a few days in the city before leaving for New York.

***

Mrs. Harvey North, of Newnan, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Draper.

***

Mr. John Eagan entertained delightfully at dinner last evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Patton.

***

Miss Mabel Drake entertained at 5 o'clock tea this afternoon in compliment to her guest, Miss Eva Kilby.

***

Among the pleasant events of today will be the chafing dish party at which Mr. Will Leary entertains this evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. William Patton.

***

Miss Virginia Harris has returned from a visit of several weeks to friends in New Orleans.

***

Miss Marie Staple, of Little Rock, is the guest of relatives in the city.

***

Senator G. E. Lyndon returned from a visit to Washington Sunday.

***

Miss Callie Jette has returned home after spending several months with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Fincher, at Jersey, Ga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Turner, of Jacksonville, Fla., are in the city for a few days.

***

Mr. John Mills and son, Ralph, of North Carolina, returned home yesterday.

***

Mrs. Harrison Jones has returned from Columbus.

***

Mr. A. L. Williams has returned from Charleston.

***

Mrs. William Barton is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James, on Spring street.

USED THE VILLAIN'S GUN.

Councilman Kontz Makes a Notable Capture at the Grand.

When Ed Tanksley, the assistant flyman at the Grand, took a notion yesterday evening about 6 o'clock to kill Charley Reed, he selected as his murderous weapon the pistol used in the play of "Human Hearts," when the villain shoots at the hero and kills his own paramour.

But for the fact that the pistol was a show weapon or a part of the "property" of the play, Ed Tanksley might now be in the shadow of the gallows. Show pistols are loaded with blank cartridges, a matter that Ed overlooked when he he went to kill his enemy.

The affray took place in the alley next to the Grand. Three shots were fired. At that very moment Councilman Kontz was passing and he rushed into the alley, collared the negro with the pistol and held him and his gun until Officer Jett arrived. The officer sent both Tanksley and Reed to the lock-up.

The councilman from the sixth ward entered upon the scene, bagged the whole business and sent for an officer.

THEATRES

The Grand.

"The Belle of New York" with its laurels won abroad and with its remarkable record of 2,000 performances, is again making a tour of the country, and will be seen at the Grand on Friday and Saturday for three performances.

The part of the demure Salvation Army lassie, whose fascinating face is framed by a becoming polk-bonnet, is again interpreted by Miss Beulah Dodge, who has made a great success in this role. Miss Dodge is extremely pretty and she possesses a most beautiful voice. Mr. Edward J. Connelly is still playing his original part of the elder Bronson and Joseph Kane will be seen as the polite lunatic. Dainty Mae Sailor is playing Fifi and Arthur Deagon is the "Blinky Bill" of the company.

"The Belle" depends largely upon its singing chorus, as this Morton-Kerker masterwork must be well rendered to be appreciated, and this department is said to be even better than it was a year ago.

Miss Dora Booth, who has been engaged to appear in "When We Were Twenty-One," is a southern girl of great beauty and talent. Her first appearance on the stage was in "On and Off," under Charles Frohman's management, but that astute discoverer of ability soon advanced the young actress to Miss Julia Marlowe's company, which she left to join Mr. N. C. Goodwin, where she became the understudy for Miss Maxine Elliott in the part of Phyllis in "When We Were Twenty-One." When the company appears in the play at the Grand on Monday and Tuesday next Miss Booth will be seen as Phyllis, the heroine in what was considered in New York last year the greatest play of the age.

Lost river, in southern Indiana, rises suddenly at the base of one mountain, and, after rippling along for 6 miles, as suddenly disappears in a subterranean tunnel and does not reappear. The exquisite scenery and quaint rural characters of this famous region are admirably reproduced in Joseph Arthur's pastoral drama, "Lost River," which had a phenomenal run of six months in New York. "Lost River" will be presented next week at the Grand.

The Columbia.

The Holden Comedy Company entertained another good audience last night at the Columbia theater with a pleasing performance of "Nobody's Claim." This play was commented upon after its presentation last week, and the audience that saw it last night was decidedly enthusiastic, frequently applauding the players. It is one of the strongest plays of the Holden repertoire, permitting the use of elaborate stage settings and giving every member of the company a chance to do the best work.

The specialties introduced between the acts by Alice Opie, Miss Winchester and Miss Bernice Howard were excellent, and repeated encores were demanded.

At the matinee this afternoon "Camille" will be the bill, and as this play has not been presented to an Atlanta audience in some time a large audience may be expected. Tonight the company will play "Over the Sea," Hal Reid's popular drama, "Knobs o' Tennessee," is announced for Thursday night.

GET THE BEST.

Moore & Stephenson's photos are always the best.

SMOKER OCCURS TONIGHT.

Elaborate Programme Has Been Prepared for Enjoyable Event at Federation Hall.

The smoker which is to occur tonight at the Federation of Trades hall will be quite an event in organized labor circles. An elaborate programme has been arranged and an evening of great enjoyment is promised to all who attend. Several speeches will be heard as representatives of the different local unions will be on hand. All union men and their friends are invited to attend and will be given a cordial welcome by the reception committee.

QUALITY COUNTS

In Moore & Stephenson's photographs.

DEATH OF MRS. SERGEANT.

Prominent Lady Died Suddenly Last Night—She Had Been in Bad Health Several Years.

Mrs. C. E. Sergeant, wife of Cashier C. E. Sergeant, of the Southern railway's city ticket office, died at 10 o'clock last night at her residence, 204 Washington street.

For some years Mrs. Sergeant had been in feeble health, but her death was unexpected, as she had not been particularly unwell lately.

She is survived by her husband and by two daughters, Miss Nettie Sergeant, principal of the Girls' High school, and Miss Louie Sergeant.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Of course you want the Best Photographs. To get the best, go to Moore & Stephenson.

BONDS HELD IN ABEYANCE.

Bids Received by Finance Committee Yesterday Were Not Acted Upon.

The finance committee met yesterday at 12 o'clock to open bids for the sale of 418 city bonds of $1,000 denomination.

With the single exception of one bid, which was for only two bonds, the bids were above par. This particular bid was at par.

No bids were awarded at yesterday's meeting, and it is probable that the committee will meet again in the course of a few days to finally dispose of the bonds.

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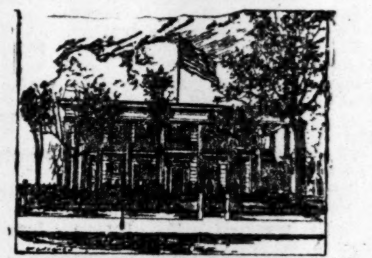
THE BEST THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

don't always come in the biggest packages. Santa Claus could bring you a very small parcel from here on Christmas morning, and yet give you a very valuable, longlasting and desirable present. Watches, chains, gold and silver ornaments, with or without diamonds or other precious stones, here in profusion.

KELLEY, The Jeweler,
28 Whitehall St.

Welsbach
Reading
Lights
For the
Long
Winter
Nights

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.



LEYDEN, 198 PEACHTREE ST.

Most beautiful location in city, within three blocks of car shed, an elegant old colonial home, has 40 rooms with every modern convenience; house has been recenty remodeled and refurnished under the management of Miss Wilkinson, who will do all in her power for the comfort of her guests. Patronage of visitors to the city solicited. Rates $1.00 to $2.00 per day.

SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR
Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all blood disorders. All druggists.

Dr. W. S. Burkhart, Cincinnati, O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, passed on the first Monday in December, 1901, I will sell as the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Mrs. Susannah Beaumont, deceased, before the court house door in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1902, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: A part of land lot No. 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the east side of Martin street at the corner of an alley which separates this lot from the Summer Hill school house lot, and running thence east along the north side of said alley 105 feet, thence north 32 feet, thence west 105 feet to Martin street, thence south along Martin street 32 feet to the point of beginning. Also a part of land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the west side of Leach street and running back same width as front 100 feet, same being known as lot 90 as per plat of Elmore & Krouse, of April 7, 1884. Bounded on the south of lot 92 on the north by lot 88, and on the east by Leach street. Also lot No. 6 of the Castleberry syndicate plat of land lot 110, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the south side of Lester street 100 feet from the southwest corner of Vine and Lester streets, thence west on Lester street 40 feet, thence south 100 feet, thence east 40 feet, thence north 100 feet to the beginning point. Also lot 21 of block 7 of land lot No. 86, in the 14th distrct of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the east side of Gate city (now Smith street) 52 feet south of Rockwell street, thence east 100 feet, thence south 52 feet, more or less, thence west 100 feet to Gate City street, thence north 52 feet, more or less, along the east side of said Gate City street to the beginning point. Also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the northeast corner of land lot No. 156, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and bounded as follows: Commencing 74 feet from the northeast corner of lot heretofore sold to Mrs. E. G. Grimes by A. J. Lyle and S. N. Connally, and running thence north 140 feet, more or less, along the line of the Central R. R., thence west 730 feet, more or less, thence south 95 feet, more or less, thence east along the line of fence now dividing said property and property now owned by Mrs. Emma G. Grimes 650 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. Also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the northeast corner of land lot No. 156, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of a 20-foot street near blacksmith shop, running thence north along the line of the Central R. R. 157 feet to an apple tree, thence west 730 feet along the line of Mrs. Emma G. Grimes, thence north 115 feet along the line of the DeBray property, thence east 780 feet along the 20-foot street to the place of beginning. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months at 7 per cent interest, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

HAMILTON DOUGLAS,
Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Mrs. Susannah Beaumont, Deceased.

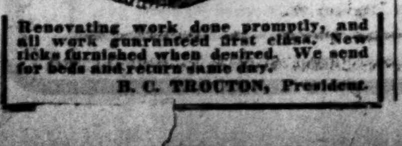
NOTICE.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 30, 1901.

The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Company, issued under resolution of its directors of June 18, 1897, and due at the option of said company upon thirty days' notice, are hereby notified that said company has exercised its said option and has fixed January 2, 1902, as the date of maturity of said certificates, both principal and interest. Said certificates will be paid to their respective holders (or order accompanied by original certificates) in full, principal and interest, to January 2, 1902, upon presentation on said date, or thereafter, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall street, New York city, or at the office of Smith, Hammond & Smith, general counsel of the company, 509 Prudential building, Atlanta, Ga. Pursuant to the terms of said certificates and this notice, interest on all said certificates shall cease from and after January 2, 1902.

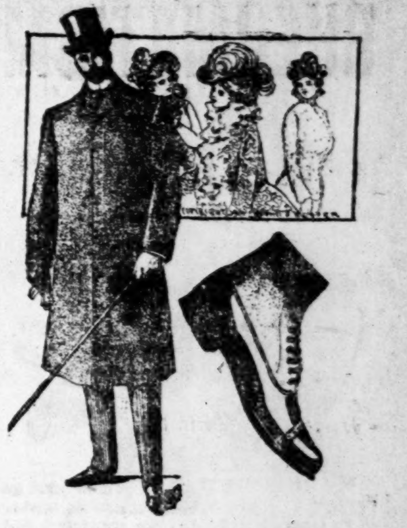
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
By Henry K. McHarg, President.

Bartram & Shomo,
Business Suits $25.00.
Style, Fit, Finish, same as on our $40.00 Suits.
901-902 Empire Building.



THE TROUTON MATTRESS CO.
Office and Factory... 152 Walker St.,
Phones 581. Atlanta, Ga.

Renovating work done promptly, and all work guaranteed first class. New ticks furnished when desired. We send for beds and return same day.
B. C. TROUTON, President.



This picture shows a "High Art" Overcoat and a W. L. Douglas Shoe. You can buy either without hesitation. They are not eccentric in cut, not extravagant in price, not freakish in fashion, but they have all the good points that the well dressed man or the observing woman can suggest

Overcoats, $7.50 to $25.
W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men, $3 to $5.

Eiseman & Weil,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters.
26 Whitehall St.

This store is a distributing station of sensible Christmas presents for Men and Boys. Come in and feast your eyes.

KREIS, 18 Trniity Avenue.
LADIES AND GENTS
DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING.
PHONE 880.

THE GRAND
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 4.
8 Great Acts. All Headliners.
Benefit Knights of Pythias Hall Association.
Popular prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Seats reserved Tuesday Grand box office.

..5th LECTURE..
Atlanta Lecture Association.
Garrett P. Serviss
-: ON :-
"THE MAKING OF WORLDS."

Thursday evening, December 5th. This will be an illustrated lecture by one of the world's foremost scientists. Sale of seats now on.

Friday and Saturday, Matinee Saturday.
The Famous American and European Musical Comedy,
The Belle of New York
With MR. EDWARD J. CONNELLY and
50—OTHERS—50.
Sale Now Ojen.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Holden Comedy Co.
Matinee Today,
CAMILLE.
TONIGHT
OVER THE SEA.
Prices 10c, 20c and 30c. Sale at Miller's.

...RACES...
AT THE
COLISEUM
Thursday night, DECEMBER 5. First Race called at 8:15.
WALTHOUR, Atlanta,
-: VS :-
BOWLER, Chicago.
Five-mile heats, paced match; race paced by motor cycles; also six other races. Building heated by hot air, nice and warm; fine music. Admission 25 cents and 50 cents; boxes $1. Up-to-date, new ten-lap track. Tickets on sale at 41 North Pryor street.

ESTEY ORGANS!

Known Throughout the World for Best Material, Workmanship and Tone Qualities.

After fifty year existence they still stand at the head. If you are in need of Organ write to us, and we will give you our lowest prices.

ESTEY ORGAN CO.
93 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

DR. J. F. HANEY,
Osteopathic Physician,
SUITE 509 THE GRAND,
Makes a specialty of Chronic, Nervous and Female Diseases.

RHEUMATISM

My RHEUMATISM CURE is just as certain to cure rheumatism as water is to quench thirst. No matter what part of the body the pain may be in or whether it is acute or chronic, MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE will drive it out in a few hours, and fully cure in a few days.—MUNYON.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Ninety per cent. of kidney complaints, including the earliest stages of Bright's Disease, can be cured with Munyon's Kidney Cure.

Munyon's Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, no matter of how long standing.

Nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by Munyon's Nerve and Heart Cure.

Munyon's Cold Cure will break up any form of cold.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

The **Guide to Health** (free) tells about diseases and their cure. Get it at any drug store. The Cures are all on sale there, mostly at 25 cents a vial.

Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address **B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, Atlanta, Ga. The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $36.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in A[illegible] 450 graduates. Cat. free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and Business University ATLANTA GA

8,000 Graduates. Receives from 1 to 5 applications daily for bookkeepers and stenographers. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy taught. Refers to Atlanta's business men and bankers. Write for catalogue. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, V. Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

Wm. LYCETT Atlanta, Ga.

It means best of CHINA PAINTING, lessons, materials. White China for painters. Painted China for presents. 30 years in the business. 18 years on Whitehall st. Write for catalogue.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
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Dresser Trunks, Traveling Bags, all kind Pocketbooks.
FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
17 E. Alabama St. Phones 230.

SOL DE TAMPA HAVANA CIGAR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
83 North Pryor Street.
R. M. BENITEZ.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Bids Wanted!

Granite Paving. Vitrified Brick Paving. Circular Brick Trunk Sewer.

Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1901.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Public Works until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1901, and then opened, for the following work, separately. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

FIRST,
About 20,000 square yards of Granite Paving.

SECOND,
About 25,600 square yards of Vitrified Brick Paving.

THIRD,
1,936 lineal feet circular brick sewer, 11 feet inside diameter.

Specifications, proposal blanks and other information furnished upon application to Wm. W. Southgate, City Engineer. Certified checks as forfeitures required.

NOTE—The above work is the initial letting of street paving to the amount of $250,000, and trunk sewers to the amount of $35,000, which the city authorities are by law authorized to construct. By order of the Board of Public Works. GEO. W. STAINBACK, Chairman.

TO SALESMEN.

If you are honest and can sell life insurance without misrepresentation, call at our office or write and we will show you a renewal contract in one of the best Old Line life insurance companies that will pay you well now and provide splendidly for your future. Experience helpful but not absolutely necessary.

CRAIG COFIELD,
Manager Southern Department.
914-915-916 Prudential Building, Atlanta.

THIS IS ELECTION DAY

Atlantans Will Vote for Members of General Council.

ELECTION WILL BE QUIET ONE

From Present Indications Only a Light Vote Will Be Polled—List of Voting Places.

The regular city election will take place in Atlanta today. Only those candidates nominated for the general council at the recent white primary will be voted for and the election promises to be more than ordinarily quiet.

As is usual in local elections, no independent candidates are in the field and the election will be merely a matter of form.

The candidates to be voted for are:

For Alderman.

North side—W. M. Terry.
South side—James G. Woodward.
Seventh ward—Dr. T. D. Longino.

For Councilman.

First ward—John H. Harwell.
Second ward—Courtland S. Winn.
Third ward—James E. Warren.
Fourth ward—J. Frank Beck.
Fifth ward—I. F. Styron.
Sixth ward—James L. Key.
Seventh ward—Evan P. Howell.

The election managers are:

First ward—B. E. Gardner, I. Steinheimer, Dr. W. M. Curtis.
Second ward—H. A. Boynton, Walker Dunson, James Bell.
Third ward—W. H. McClain, W. W. Gaines, T. J. Buchanan.
Fourth ward—J. F. Beck, W. S. Featherston, S. A. Morris.
Fifth ward—L. W. Sims, John Kelly, W. R. Harris.
Sixth ward—H. T. Inman, James Banks, W. F. Crusselle.
Seventh ward—G. J. Dallas, J. H. Caldwell, J. D. Frazier.

The various polling places will be located as follows:

First ward—Curtis' drug store, corner S. Forsyth and W. Mitchell streets.
Second ward—City hall.
Third ward—Thompson & Ivy's store, corner E. Hunter and Fraser streets.
Fourth ward—Myrick Bros.' store, corner Jackson street and Auburn avenue.
Fifth ward—Harris' store, No. 248 Marietta street.
Sixth ward—Store, No. 118 Peachtree street.
Seventh ward—Caldwell's hall, corner Lee and Gordon streets.

CHIEF RILEY ROWLEY TALKS.

Greenville's Fire Chief Returns Home After Month of Service Under Chief Joyner.

Riley Rowley, the chief-elect of the Greenville fire department, which is to begin work January 1, left last night for Greenville, where he will at once begin preparations for organizing the department.

For the past month Chief Rowley has been in Atlanta studying modern methods of fire fighting under Chief W. R. Joyner and while here he went with the department in thirty-five of the calls answered. Part of the time he has ridden in the red wagon with Chief Joyner, but most of his rides to fires have been taken on the trucks.

Speaking of the Atlanta fire department to a representative of The Constitution yesterday Chief Rowley said:

"I have been with the department here a month and have been on the inside. I can confidently say that I believe Atlanta has one of the best fire departments in the country and I am sure that I shall be able to give Greenville better service by having spent the time that I have in the service of Chief Joyner."

Gold Medal at Pan-American Exposition.—Dr. Siegert's Imported Angostura Bitters.

ROWE PRICE ELECTED MAYOR

Two Factions at Hapeville Centered on Him as Compromise Candidate.

Rowe Price, the well-known secretary to the secretary of state, was yesterday elected mayor of Hapeville, one of Atlanta's most progressive and delightful suburbs.

There was no contest for the office of mayor, Mr. Price having been agreed upon by the two factions which have been quarreling over municipal politics there for some time. A short time ago it looked as if there would be two candidates in the field, and that a hot fight would result, but the two sides finally centered on Mr. Price, who has held himself aloof from the local bitterness, but who is one of Hapeville's most progressive and enterprising citizens.

The election for aldermen was not settled so easily. The board of aldermen consists of two members, and those elected yesterday were Colonel Reuben Arnold and Dr. George D. Couch. The defeated candidates are I. A. Madden and J. N. Moore. This race added much zest to the election, and though but few votes are cast at Hapeville, it is said there was some hot work done around the polls all day yesterday.

Mr. Price, who has just been elected mayor, succeeds Hon. J. C. Whitney, whose term expires with the end of the present year.

COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY.

First Session of Council Committee Will Be Held This Afternoon.

The first meeting of the council committee of a whole to consider the proposition made the city by H. M. Atkinson will be held this afternoon in the council chamber at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be presided over by Alderman Welch, who was named as chairman at Monday's meeting of council.

The matter under consideration by the committee is a proposal from H. M. Atkinson looking toward a consolidation of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company and the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company. The city is offered the sum of $50,000 cash and 1 per cent on the gross receipts after the expiration of five years.

According to the resolution adopted by council, no report will be submitted before Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several members of council are avowedly antagonistic to accepting the terms offered by Mr. Atkinson, and it is probable that the meetings of the committee will be long and interesting.

IF YOU NEED SHINGLES
...Come to See Us...
The timber from which our Shingles were manufactured has not been bled, therefore our Shingles last longer than others.
Prompt delivery—Low Prices—'Phone 532.
SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER COMPANY.
O. STEWART, Proprietor—92 W. Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

HILLYER NAMES SUBCOMMITTEES

Ten Committees of Charter Revision Commission Appointed.

COMMITTEE TO MEET SOON

Beginning Next Monday the Work of Revising the Charter Will Commence and Be Pushed Rapidly Forward to Completion.

Judge George Hillyer, chairman of the charter revision committee, made known the names of those who will compose the various sub-committees yesterday at noon. In all there are ten committees, each of which will take up the work allotted to it and meet at such times as the chairman shall name.

Secretary Walter Cooper now has his office in the chamber of commerce, where he can be found at any hour of the day. He has ordered a number of copies of the city code for the use of the sub-committees, and these can be had on application.

The next meeting of the general committee will be held Friday or Saturday afternoon, at which time some definite plan for the meetings of the sub-committees will doubtless be outlined. It is expected that all committees will get down to hard work by the first of the week.

List of Committees.

Following is the communication from Mayor Mims, appointing the sub-committees:

Acting under resolution of the general committee on charter revision the following sub-committees are announced, names arranged in alphabetical order, except the chairmen, to-wit:

Committee on the mayor, the council and the city hall, including the legislative powers of the city of Atlanta and elections—John C. Reed, Fulton Colville, R. T. Dorsey, John W. Grant, C. C. Houston, James L. Mayson, city attorney, and W. S. Thomson.

Committee on Finance and Taxation—E. C. Kontz, H. T. Inman, Mayor Mims, T. B. Neal, W. J. Northen, W. C. Rawson and Paul Romare.

Committee on Streets, Sewers and Sanitation—E. W. Martin, R. T. Dorsey, J. W. English, E. P. Howell, M. M. Jackson, W. C. Jarnagin, and F. P. Rice.

Committee on General Education—H. H. Cabaniss, Forrest Adair, E. S. Gay, H. T. Inman, J. W. Kilpatrick, Joseph T. Orme and R. D. Spalding.

Committee on Water Works, Police and Fire Department—W. C. Rawson, G. T. Dodd, J. W. English, E. S. Gay, E. C. Peters, F. M. Potts and M. M. Welch.

Committee on Parks, Relief, Charities, Hospitals and Cemeteries—W. T. Moyers, A. Q. Adams, W. S. Duncan, Joseph Hirsch, J. A. Miller, J. K. Orr and S. F. Woodson.

Committee on Franchises, the Method of Granting and Taxing Them, including all questions pertaining to the Rights and Interests of the City of Atlanta in Them—Hoke Smith, W. D. Ellis, C. C. Houston, Harvey Johnson, T. D. Longino, G. Y. Pierce and John C. Reed.

Committee on Board Management, its Necessity, Powers, Authority and Composition—W. D. Ellis, Fulton Colville, G. T. Dodd, Harvey Johnson, E. W. Martin, James L. Mayson, city attorney, and W. S. Thomson.

Committee on the Extension of the Limits of the City of Atlanta, and the Rearrangement of its Wards—W. S. Thomson, A. Q. Adams, C. A. Barrett, W. W. Draper, James L. Mayson, city attorney, J. R. Smith and W. M. Terry.

Committee on Miscellaneous Matters—Robert J. Maddox, H. T. Inman, James L. Mayson, city attorney, F. P. Rice and J. D. Turner.

The foregoing sub-committees will be called together by their respective chairmen. All persons, both members of the general committee and the citizens generally, are invited to send forward, without delay, to committee headquarters, addressed to Mr. Walter G. Cooper, secretary, in the city hall building, all communications and resolutions they may desire to submit. These will be at once referred to the appropriate sub-committees for deliberation, though not final action, together with such matters as the sub-committees may originate, and so soon as expedient a meeting of the general committee, for debate and interchange of views, will be called and of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE HILLYER,
Chairman.

It is best to prevent attacks of disease, particularly winter epidemics, by keeping the blood and the system in a healthy condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine required.

THE BACONIAN BANQUET

At the Southern Female College.

College Park, Ga., December 3.—A delightful occasion was the annual banquet of the Baconian Literary Society in the club rooms of Cox college. The hallway and four large rooms were beautifully decorated with the society colors and flowers, and a large company of guests from the school, the town, Atlanta, and other points, were charmingly entertained.

MENU.
Aperitif
Ecrevisses Cuites Salade
Dindon Olives
Marinades
Biscuits La Creme Gateau
Cafe Fromage
Pailles

TOASTS.

Toastmaster—Miss A. M. Hardin, president.
"Music"—Miss Turner.
"G. M. A."—Miss McKenzie.
"The College Girls"—General Graves.
"Our Societies"—Miss Taylor.
"College Park"—Mr. W. B. Willingham.
"Our College Family"—Miss Longacre.
"Our Futures"—Dr. R. H. Harris.
"Our School Belles"—Miss Chittenden.
"School Days"—Major Guinn.
"North Georgia Cracker"—Miss Peeples.
"Life On the Farm"—Mr. E. H. Thornton.
"The Story Teller"—Dr. William Crenshaw.
"Woman"—Mr. A. C. Briscoe.
"College Boys"—Dr. L. H. Harris.
"Teaching the Young Idea To Shoot"—Professor Woodward.

The toasts were interspersed with stirring college songs.

Another recent event of brilliant interest was the college debate by President Charles C. Cox's literature class upon the relative contribution to civilization by puritan and cavalier ideals. The debaters were: Affirmative—Miss Mamie Baynes, of Madison, and Miss Christine McConnell, of Atlanta. Negative—Miss Jettie Ingram, of Eatonton, and Miss Mary B. Ridley, of LaGrange.

Personal.

Mr. M. B. Eiseman, of Eiseman Bros., Baltimore, is on a business visit to the city and is incidentally giving attention to the details connected with their handsome new store now being erected on the viaduct.

Cafe Car Service to the East.

Beginning December 1 the Seaboard Air Line railway inaugurated a modern and up-to-date cafe car service between Atlanta and Washington. Cars are operated upon "Atlanta-New York Limited," leaving Atlanta daily 12 o'clock, noon. All meals served a la carte. Through Pullman sleepers are operated on this train between Atlanta and Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York. City ticket office No. 12, Kimball house.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The pass situation is still quite a live issue and from present indications will continue to be so. The action of President Norton, of the Clover Leaf, in sending requests for passes to lines in his territory and friendly lines in the west requesting transportation for his traveling representatives and the added information that requests for passes will be honored by the Clover Leaf is just now creating a sensation in Central Passenger Association affairs. By all this announcement is taken to mean that the Clover Leaf will not abide by the pass agreement recently reached by the Central Passenger Association and as a result some lively times are expected.

It is said that the roads of the Central Passenger Assocation will fight the Clover Leaf by trying to prevent their agents from accepting passes from it in order that the Clover Leaf may derive no benefit from foreign business routed to it by agents rendered friendly by passes.

Traveling representatives of railways in all parts of the country will watch the developments in this case with great interest, as it is believed that if the agreement of the Central Passenger Association falls through it will mean the end of the anti-pass legislation for a good while at least.

A subcommittee of the Southeastern Freight Association was in session in Atlanta yesterday. No information could be had from the committee as to its actions, but it is understood that marble rates were under consideration. Those who were present at the meeting were J. E. W. Fields, of Marietta, traffic manager of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern; G. S. Barnum, of Savannah, chief rate clerk of the Central of Georgia; John N. Steadwell, of Nashville, executive clerk of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; W. H. Porter, of Washington, chief clerk of the Southern, and A. F. Whiting, of Montgomery, chief clerk of the Atlanta and West Point and the Western of Alabama.

The Western and Atlantic has received notice from the war department to be in readiness to move the companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry now at Fort McPherson Sunday morning. The troops will be routed to St. Louis via the Western and Atlantic, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Illinois Central.

The party of Big Four officials who are touring the south spent yesterday in Atlanta and were entertained throughout the day by the Atlanta railway men. They left last night over the Central of Georgia for Savannah. From Savannah they will go to Charleston. Those in the party are: Freight Traffic Manager E. F. Cost, General Passenger and Ticket Agent W. J. Lynch, Assistant General Freight Agent G. H. Ingalls, Assistant General Freight Agent C. J. Brister, Assistant General Freight Agent C. Tillinghast, General Southern Agent Freight Department W. F. Greaves, General Southern Agent Passenger Department J. E. Reeves, H. Thorpe, secretary to Mr. Cost, and F. C. Wright, traffic manger for Rogers, Brown & Co.

Henry H. Kingston, of New York, general traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley, is in Atlanta visiting his brother, W. W. Kingston, of the Lorain Steel Company. Mr. Kingston is in the south for the sake of his health and will be in Atlanta for two or three weeks.

The meeting of the presidents of western lines which occurs in New York city today is attracting the attention of railway men all over the country. The meeting is called at the instance of E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould and J. J. Hill. The subjects which will be discussed at the meeting are as follows, according to Leonard's Railway News: First, the probable effect that vast railroad combinations will have upon the state legislation; second, means to meet legislative and other opposition threatened against the proposed railroad combinations; third, maintenance of freight rates.

P. S. Hay, of Montgomery, southeastern passenger agent for the Mobile and Ohio, was in the city yesterday.

G. A. DeSaussure, of Memphis, city ticket and passenger agent for the Southern at that point, was in Atlanta yesterday.

J. C. Haile, of Savannah, general passenger agent of the Central of Georgia, was in the city yesterday.

Leon Weathers, who recently came to Atlanta from Raleigh to accept a position with General Agent S. E. Magill, of the Georgia, has resigned and will go to Louisville, where he will be with Assistant Freight Traffic Manager T. C. Powell, of the Southern.

W. E. Estes, of Savannah, assistant general freight agent of the Central of Georgia, was in the city yesterday and left yesterday afternoon for Macon.

Chairman Joseph Richardson, of the Southeastern Passenger Association, announces excursion rates on the certificate plan for the following occasions: Alabama W. C. T. U., Fort Payne, Ala., December 3-5; North Alabama annual conference C. M. E. church, Tuscumbia, Ala., December 3-9; Florida Fancy Pineapple Association, St. Petersburg, Fla., December 4-5; Florida annual conference A. M. E. church, Marianna, Fla., December 10-17; South Georgia conference M. E. Zion church, Abbeville, Ga., December 12-15; Tennessee Teachers' Association, Pulaski, Tenn., December 26-28; Southern Federation of Colored Women of America, Vicksburg, Miss., December 30; North Carolina Poultry Association, High Point, N. C., January 14-17.

John A. Jackson, of Nashville, commercial agent for the Central of Georgia, was in Atlanta yesterday.

The following order has been issued by the passenger department of the Southern's St. Louis-Louisville lines:

St. Louis, Mo., November 25, 1901.—Effective December 1, 1901, C. H. Hungerford is appointed district passenger agent, with headquarters at No. 230 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky., vice R. M. Allen, resigned.

Effective same date, J. N. Stover is appointed city passenger agent, with headquarters at No. 719 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., vice W. J. Wickwire, resigned.

G. B. ALLEN,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.
S. H. HARDWICK,
General Passenger Agent.
Approved: H. B. SPENCER,
General Manger.

The monthly meeting of the conference committee of the Southeastern Passenger Association occurs in Atlanta December 17.

The Plant system has completed arrangements by which that system will honor for passage the mileage ticket books of the Atlantic Coast Line. For a year or more the mileage ticket books of the Plant system have been good for passage over the Atlantic Coast Line, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad and Pennsylvania railroad to Washington, but now another step toward a more complete interchangeable mileage book system has been taken which will be welcomed by the traveling public.

Go West, Take the Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

And save money, as time is money. You save time by taking the best and quickest line to all points west. For lowest rates, schedules, maps and full information, write J. G. Hollenbeck, district passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga.

We will rent to an approved tenant, at a very low rate, on lease, the building formerly occupied by W. A. Russell & Co.,

64 PEACHTREE ST.

This store is wide and well lighted and extends through to Broad street, giving two fronts. It is just this side of the English-American building and the new Piedmont Hotel, and is in many respects the best location in the city for a first-class retail business.

This is the only vacant store between Mitchell street and the Aragon Hotel.

G. W. ADAIR.

An Ad. in the Atlanta City Directory Will Help You

Foote & Davies Company
The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts
65 E. Alabama St. Atlanta, Georgia

61-PEACHTREE ST
MOWER-HOBART CO.
MOWER-HOBART CO.

How to Obtain for One Cent the Best Fountain Pen Made

On the back of a regulation size postal card (3¼x5½ inches) write in English the following sentence:

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Sold by Mower-Hobart Co., 61 Peachtree St.

Sign your name and address and mail it to us.

The person writing this sentence the greatest number of times on one postal card will be presented by us with one of Waterman's very finest Ideal "Pen American" Fountain Pens, with new spoon feed, elegantly and heavily mounted with solid silver. Value, $10.00. Second prize, a $5.00 Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen; and third prize, a $4.00 Ideal Fountain Pen; fourth prize, a $3.50 Ideal Fountain Pen; fifth prize, a $2.50 Ideal Fountain Pen. The contest closes Saturday, December 21st, at 9 p. m. Everyone is free to enter, and competitors may write as many postal cards as they wish.

RULES.

The writing must be in ink. Only blank side of postal can be used. No lines must cross each other. Sentences must be written on postal as printed above. Every postal must contain sender's name and address. Postals must be sent through the postoffice.

The prizes are on exhibition in our window. You are invited to call and see them—also the most complete stock in the South of

Desks, Office Fixtures and Necessities.

Mower-Hobart Co.,
OFFICE OUTFITTERS,
Phones 241. 61 Peachtree.

61-PEACHTREE ST

MARKET REVIEW.

Continued from Tenth Page.

November report said that wheat suffered more or less from dry weather in November.

Corn—While wheat was excited and very active, corn was steady early, not showing any interest, and prices, after opening up a little, turned rather heavy, paying no attention to wheat. Cables were quiet and lower, while the western movement shows but little change. Corn turned very strong after midday, advancing rapidly with large trade, making new records and closing very steady.

Provisions—There was a fairly good trade in hog products with the market lower on estimates of 60,000 hogs at Chicago and 100,000 at three points. Provisions were firmer in the afternoon with grain, closing easy.

The London Wool Market.

London, December 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today numbered 12,629 bales, including a large selection of superior grades. Competition was spirited, Merinos selling at top prices. Fine cross-breds sold well, chiefly to the home trade. Cape of Good Hope and Natal offerings were steady. Some superior lots were taken by American buyers. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 4,500 bales; scoured 4¼d@1s 7½d; greasy 3¼@11½d.
Queensland, 2,200 bales; scoured 8½d@1s 6½d; greasy 6¼@9d.
Victoria, 1,600 bales; scoured 7d@1s 6½d; greasy 6¼@9d.
South Australia, 900 bales; scoured 6¼@9d; greasy 3¼@8d.
West Australia, 400 bales; scoured 10d; greasy 3@8½d.
Tasmania, 200 bales; scoured 5d; greasy 3¾@9d.
New Zealand, 2,300 bales; scoured 9½d; greasy 2¾@8d.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales; scoured 4d@1s 7½d; greasy 3½@7¾d.

Available Supply Changes.

New York, December 3.—Special cable and telegraphic communications to Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies from last account:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 5,620,000; afloat for and in Europe decrease 400,000. Total supply increase 5,220,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 746,000.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 214,000.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, December 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34@35; receipts 28 casks. Rosin firm at 95c@$1.00; receipts 114. Crude turpentine steady at $1.10@2.00; receipts 82. Tar steady at $1.20; receipts 137.

Savannah, December 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35 1-4 bid; receipts 1,183; sales 587; exports 1,169. Rosin firm; receipts 4,086; sales 2,318; exports, none.

Charleston, December 3.—Turpentine firm and unchanged. Rosin firm and unchanged.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, December 3.—Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red western 5s 11d; No. 1 northern spring 5s 10½d; futures quiet; March 6s ½d; May 6s ⅞d.

Corn, spot firm; American mixed old 5s 4½d; May 5s 2¼d.

The Metal Market.

New York, December 3.—Lake copper unchanged at $17.

Tin quiet at $25.25@25.50.

Lead dull and unchanged at $4.37½.

Spelter quiet and unchanged at $4.30.

Pig iron warrants unchanged at $10.50@11.50.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 3.—Coffee futures opened steady at a decline of 5@15 points under selling by longs and reports, prompted by adverse European and Brazilian market information, heavier receipts in the crop country and a sluggish spot market. Trading throughout the day was slow and values failed to vary materially. A barely steady undertone prevailed, however, as predictions pointed to a liberal increase in world's visible supply figures; closed steady at a net loss of 5@10 points; sales 25,000 bags; December 6.45; January 6.50; March 6.70; May 6.85@6.90; June 7; July 7.05; August 7.15; September 7.25. Coffee, spot Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 6¾; mild steady Cordova 7½@11.

Sugar, raw firm; fair refining 3¼; centrifugal 96-test 3¾; molasses sugar 3. Refined firm.

New Orleans, December 3.—Sugar firm; open kettle 2⅞; open kettle centrifugal 3⅛@3½; centrifugal granulated 4¼@4 5-16; whites 3⅜@4; yellows 3½@3¾; seconds 2½@3⅛; molasses steady; open kettle 25@32; centrifugal 9@20. Sirup steady at 24@29c.

Foreign Finances.

London, December 3.—Consols for money 90 9-16; do. account 91 1-16. Atchison 81¼; do. preferred 102; Illinois Central 43; Louisville and Nashville 111½.

Bar silver flat at 24 15-16d.

Gold premiums at Buenos Ayres 135.

Berlin, December 3.—Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates for short bills 2½ per cent; 3 months' bills 2¾ per cent.

Berlin, December 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, decrease, 27,260,000 marks; treasury notes, decrease, 620,000; other securities, increase, 19,700,000; notes in circulation, increase, 42,040,000.

Paris, December 3.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 50 centimes for the account.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 3.—Today's statement of the treasury balances, exclusive of the gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance $167,-. Government receipts today $1,622,464; expenditures $1,390,000.

Sugar Declares Regular Dividend.

New York, December 3.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have declared the usual dividend of 1¾ per cent on its common stock for the quarter and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 2.—Roasted coffee, per 100 pounds, Arbuckle $11.80; Lion $11.30. Green coffee, choice, 10c; fair, 9c; prime 7. Sugar, standard granulated 5.10. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 30@45c; mixed, choice, 20@25c. South Georgia cane, 35@38c. Salt, dairy sacks, $1.30@1.40; barrel, bulk, $2.50; ice cream, $1.25. Common 60@70c. Cheese, fancy, full cream 12½@13. Matches 65s, 45¾@55; 200s $1.50¾1.75. Soda, Arm and Hammer, $3.00. Crackers, soda 6¼; cream 7¼; ginger snaps 6¼. Candy, common stick 5½c; fancy 7@10c. Oysters, F. W., $2.00; L. W., $1.25. Fancy head rice 7; head rice 6.

Fruit and Confections.

Atlanta, December 3.—Apples, choice, $4.50; fancy $5.00@$5.50. Oranges $2.25@$2.50. Bananas, straits $1.75; culls $1@$1.25. Nuts: Walnuts, No. 1, 12c, No. 2, 10c. Almonds 15¼; pecans 12; mixed nuts, 12½; peanuts, Virginia 3@5½; Georgia 2c. Pineapples $3.00 crate. Catawba grapes 18c basket. Dates, 5½c; figs 10@11c. Citron 13c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 3.—Eggs 22@23 stiff. Butter, fancy, 18@20, fancy Jersey 20@22½; Tennessee butter, good sale, 15@16c. Live poultry, hens 25@26c; fries, large, 18c; small, 13@14c. Ducks, puddle 20c. Onions, $1.25@1.40 bushel. Irish potatoes $1.25 per bushel. Peas, white, $1.75@2.00; lady, $2.25@2.50; field $1.15@1.30. Celery 30¾40c dozen.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 3.—Cattle receipts 9,000, including 100 Texans and 100 westerns; market steady; good to prime 6.30@7.30; poor to medium 3.90@6; stockers and feeders 2@4.25; calves 2.50@5.50; Texas fed steers 5.15.

Hog receipts 60,000; market 5@10c lower for bulk; mixed and butchers 5.65@6.10; good to choice heavy 5.80@6.15; light 5@5.85.

Sheep receipts 21,000; sheep steady to weak; lambs steady to 10c lower; good to choice wethers 3.50@4.25; fair to choice mixed 2.75@3.50; western sheep 2@4.40; native lambs 2.50@4.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETING.

A call convocation of Mount Zion Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, will be held in Masonic hall, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, this (Wednesday) evening at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring all the degrees on several candidates. All qualified companions cordially invited. Refreshments will be served during the evening. By order of

JOHN D. SIMMONS, H. P.
VIRGIL JONES, Secretary.

M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Street.
Paints, paper, painting, paper hanging.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 3.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Virginia and North Carolina—Cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair and continued cold; brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing.

South Carolina and Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh westerly winds, diminishing.

Western Florida, Mississippi and Alabama—Partly cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; light northerly winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, diminishing northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southeasterly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Cloudy, probably rain or snow Wednesday, with colder in extreme western portion; Thursday fair; northeasterly winds.

Kentucky—Fair and cold Wednesday; Thursday fair; northerly winds, diminishing.

From Various Stations.

STATIONS.	Temperature 7 p. m.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in past 12 hours.
Abilene, clear	54	64	.00
Augusta, clear	58	62	.04
Buffalo, snow	20	24	.04
Charleston, clear	58	68	.01
Charlotte, part cloudy	54	58	.01
Chattanooga, cloudy	44	52	.01
Chicago, snow	30	30	.02
Cincinnati, cloudy	30	34	T
Corpus Christi, clear	66	68	.00
Detroit, clear	24	28	T
Dodge City, snow	28	36	T
Galveston, clear	54	62	.00
Huron, clear	12	22	T
Jacksonville, cloudy	64	68	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	32	34	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	42	52	.02
Memphis, cloudy	38	40	.00
Mobile, cloudy	52	58	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	50	54	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	54	58	.00
New York, cloudy	28	38	.62
Norfolk, cloudy	42	62	.28
North Platte, cloudy	26	30	.00
Omaha, cloudy	22	28	.00
Palestine, cloudy	54	62	.00
Raleigh, part cloudy	50	64	.04
Rapid City, clear	22	34	T
St. Louis, cloudy	36	38	T
St. Paul, clear	18	22	.00
Savannah, clear	58	66	.00
Tampa, clear	60	70	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	48	48	T
Wilmington, cloudy	54	68	.26

T indicates trace of rain or snow.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	*Jonesboro	5 50 am
*Savannah	7 25 am	*Savannah	8 00 am
*Jonesboro	8 05 am	Hapeville	8 30 am
Hapeville	9 40 am	Jonesboro	12 10 pm
*Macon	11 20 am	Hapeville	3 40 pm
Jonesboro	2 05 pm	*Macon	4 05 pm
Hapeville	4 50 pm	Hapeville	5 00 pm
Hapeville	6 15 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Savannah	7 45 pm	*Savannah	9 00 pm
Jonesboro	8 10 pm	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
Following Trains Sunday Only:		Following Trains Sunday Only:	
Hapeville	10 45 am	Hapeville	9 10 am
Hapeville	2 05 pm	Hapeville	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Nashville	7 30 am	*Nashville	8 15 am
Marietta	8 40 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
*Nashville	11 35 am	*Nashville	5 00 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Marietta	5 30 pm
*Nashville	7 30 pm	*Nashville	8 30 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Norfolk	7 50 am	*Clinton	7 40 am
*Washington	3 55 pm	*Washington	12 00 m
*Clinton	7 00 pm	*Norfolk	8 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 55 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 10 pm
*Augusta	12 45 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 00 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Montgomery	11 40 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Selma	7 30 pm	*Montgomery	12 30 pm
*Selma	11 40 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	8 25 am	Palmetto	12 01 pm
Palmetto	2 15 pm	LaGrange	5 30 pm
Sunday Only.		Sunday Only.	
LaGrange	10 20 am	LaGrange	8 10 am

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN.
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Through to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping Cars to Louisville, Cincinnati and Buffalo. Leaves Atlanta 5:00 p. m., arrives Cincinnati 8 a. m., Louisville 8:10 a. m. and Buffalo 7:30 p. m. next day.

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"The Kansas City Limited."

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"The Florida Limited."

Through Coaches and Sleepers to Jacksonville. Leaves Atlanta 10:45 p. m., arrives Jacksonville 8:30 a. m.

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